THE COLUMBIAN,
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)
Issued Weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
TWO DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance—$2.50 if not paid in advance and $3.00 if payment be delayed beyond the year.
No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.
All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.
POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.
The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our J. B. Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. B. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1878.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XII, NO. 6
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLII, NO. 44

Rates of Advertising.

SPACE.	1W.	2W.	3M.	6M.	1Y.
One inch	$2.00	$3.00	$4.00	$5.00	$8.00
Two inches	3.00	4.00	5.00	8.00	12.00
Three inches	4.00	4.50	7.00	12.00	18.00
Four inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	15.00	20.00
Quarter column	8.00	8.00	10.00	15.00	25.00
Half column	10.00	12.00	15.00	20.00	30.00
One column	20.00	25.00	30.00	50.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before insertion except where parties have accounts.
Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.
Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's notices three dollars. Must be paid for when inserted.
Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line regular advertisements half rates.
Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, just printed and neatly bound in small books, on hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers of the Gospel and Justices should supply themselves with these necessary articles.

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C. E. SAVAGE, Dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the Central Hotel.

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C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office S. E. corner Rock and Market streets.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, Office and Residence on Third street, corner Jefferson.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's store, Main street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

BUSINESS CARDS.

L. E. WALLER,
Attorney-at-Law.
Increase of Pensions obtained, Collections made.
Office, Second door from 1st National Bank.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Jan. 11, 1878

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar.27,'74— Bloomsburg, Pa.

SAMUEL KNORR.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office, Hartman's Block, corner Main and Market Streets

N. U. FUNK,
Attorney-at-Law.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in COLUMBIAN BUILDING.

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PRACTICAL DENTIST,
Main Street, opposite Episcopal Church, Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞ Teeth extracted without pain.
aug 24, '77-1y.

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Members of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America or Europe

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R. F. & J. M. CLARK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Ent's Building.

F. P. BILLMEYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE—Adjoining C. R. & W. J. Buckalew.
Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. H. LITTLE. ROB'T. R. LITTLE.
E. H. & R. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞ Business before the U. S. Patent Office attended to. Office in the Columbian Building. —38

HERVEY E. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in A. J. EVAN'S NEW BUILDING,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Member of Commercial Law and Bank Collection Association. Oct. 14, '77-1f

WILLIAM BRYSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Centralia, Pa.
Feb 18, '76.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa.

W. H. ABBOTT. W. H. RHAWN.
ABBOTT & RHAWN,
Attorneys-at-Law.
CATAWISSA, PA.
Pensions obtained. dec 21, '77-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. HOWELL,
DENTIST.
Office in Hartman's Block, second floor, corner Main and Market Streets,
May 26—1y. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

C. M. DRINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH. Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

WILLIAM Y. KESTER,
MERCHANT TAILOR
Corner of Main and West streets, three doors below J. K. Eyer's store, Bloomsburg, Pa.
All orders promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.
April 26, '77-tf

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Ætna, Ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	6,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	13,500,000
Lancashire	10,000, 00
Fire Association, Philadelphia	3,100,000
Atlas of Hartford	800,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,000,000
Commercial	17,000,000
	$178,975,000

March 26, '77—y

B. F. HARTMAN
REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING
AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES:
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oct. 26, '77-1y.

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.
aug 31, '77-1y R & C

CATAWISSA.

WM. L. EYERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.
Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

AUG. L. KAUB. JNO. E. FLTHER. CHAS. E. EDWARDS.

WM. R. HAGENBUCH,
with
Kaub, Frymier & Edwards,
(Successors to Benedict Dorsey & Sons, 923 Market street,
Importers and dealers in
CHINA, GLATS AND QUEENSWARE,
925 Market Street, Philadelphia.
Constantly on hand Original and Assorted Packages
June 29, '77-1y

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.

G. A. HERRING
RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened

SNYDER'S TANNERY,
(old stand) Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Ferry of the Espy and Light Street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for
GREEN HIDES
of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Bloomsburg, Oct. 1, 1875.

PAINTING,
GLAZING AND PAPERING.
WM. F. BODINE, Iron Street below second, Bloomsburg, Pa., is prepared to do all kinds of
PAINTING,
GLAZING,
and
PAPER HANGING,
in the best styles, at lowest prices, and at short notice.
Parties having such work to do will save money calling on me.
All work warranted to give satisfaction. Orders solicited
WM. F. BODINE.
March 5'74

PATENTS.
P. A. Lehmann, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, Washington, D. C. All business connected with Patents, whether before the Patent Office or the Courts, promptly attended to. No charge made unless a patent is secured. Send for a circular.
May 4, '77-1f D & W

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES,
RICE, SPICES, BICARB SODA, &c., &c.
N. E. Corner Second and Arch streets,
☞ Orders will receive prompt attention.

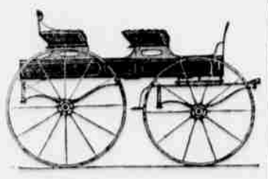
NOTICE.
From this date the Bloomsburg Gas Company will put in service pipes at first cost and furnish and set meters at four dollars each.
The company have on hand a lot of gas tar suited for painting roofs, and posts or other timbers placed under ground.
Price 10 cents per gallon or $2.50 per barrel.
Oct. 15, '76. C. W. MILLER, Sec

Orangeville Academy.
REV. C. K. CANFIELD, A. M., Principal.
If you want to patronize A
FIRST CLASS SCHOOL,
WHERE BOARD AND TUITION ARE LOW, give us a trial.
Next term begins
MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1878
For information or catalogue apply to
THE PRINCIPAL,
July 27, '77-1y Orangeville, Pa.

HIGHEST AWARDS! Centennial Exhibition.

J. REYNOLDS & SON,
NORTHWEST CORNER
Thirteenth and Filbert Sts.
PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURERS OF PATENTED
Wrought-Iron Air-Tight Heaters
With Shaking and Clinker-Grinding Grates for Burning Anthracite or Bituminous Coal
CENTENNIAL
WROUGHT-IRON HEATERS,
FOR BITUMINOUS COAL,
Keystone
WROUGHT-IRON HEATERS,
Cooking Ranges, Low-down Grates, &c., &c.
Descriptive Circulars SENT FREE to any address.
EXAMINE BEFORE SELECTING.
April 27, '77-1y A & S

M. C. SLOAN & BRO.,



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Manufacturers of
Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, Sleighs,
PLATFORM WAGONS, &c.
First-class work always on hand.
REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.
Prices reduced to suit the times.
Jan. 5, 1877-tf

LOVERS BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE, or secrets of Love, Courtship and Marriage—Showing how to get married, live happily—obtain health, wealth and distinction, and appear to advantage in society—300 pages—300,000 sold. Mailed for 10 cts. in postage stamps or currency. Address THE UNION PUBLISHING COMPANY, Newark, N. J.
Oct. 14, '77-3m

VEGETINE

Is acknowledged by all classes of people to be the best and most reliable Blood purifier in the world.

CURED ME.
ROCHESTER, Nov. 20, 1876.
H. R. Stevens, Esq.:
Dear Sir,—I have suffered for the last three or four years with Liver Complaint and Kidney troubles. Previous to taking Vegetine I was under the doctor's care for a long time, but he did not help me. My friends all thought I would not recover. I began using the Vegetine, and realized good effect from it right away. I had taken but three bottles before I was much better. I continued using a few bottles more, and can now truly say I am enjoying the best of health. I have given it to my little daughter with great success. Since it has done me so much good I have recommended it to several and they have all been greatly benefited by its use.
Respectfully,
I. C. SMITH,
24 S. Francis street.
Place of business 72 West Avenue.
Mr. Smith is a well-known dealer in stoves and tinware, for many years in business in Rochester.

Diseases of the Kidneys, bladder, etc., are always unpleasant, and at times they become the most distressing and dangerous diseases that can affect the human system. Most diseases of the kidneys arise from impurities in the blood, causing humors which settle on these parts. Vegetine excels any known remedy in the whole world for cleansing and purifying the blood, thereby causing a healthy action to all the organs of the body.

VEGETINE
WILL CURE RHEUMATISM.
SPRINGVILLE, Me. Oct. 12, 1876.
Mr. H. R. Stevens:—
Dear Sir,—Fifteen years ago last fall I was taken sick with rheumatism and was unable to move until the next April. From that time until three years ago this fall I suffered everything with rheumatism. Sometimes I could be moved in a wheelbarrow, but could not step one step; these attacks were quite often. I suffered everything that a man could. Over three years ago last spring I commenced taking Vegetine and followed it up until I had seven bottles; have no rheumatism since that time. I always advise every one who is troubled with rheumatism to try Vegetine and not suffer for years as I have done. This statement is gratuitous as far as Mr. Stevens is concerned. Yours, etc.
ALBERT CROOKER.
Firm of A. Crooker & Co., Druggists and Apothecaries.

VEGETINE.
Rheumatism is a Disease of the Blood.
The blood, in this disease, is found to contain an excess of fibrin. Vegetine acts by cleansing the blood from its diseased condition to a healthy circulation. Vegetine regulates the bowels which is very important in this complaint. One bottle of Vegetine will give relief, but to effect a permanent cure it must be taken regularly, and may take several bottles, especially in cases of long standing. Vegetine is sold by all Druggists. Try it, and your verdict will be the same as that of thousands before you, who say, "I never found so much relief as from the use of Vegetine," which is composed exclusively of barks, roots and herbs.

VEGETINE
Vegetine has restored thousands to health who had been long and painful sufferers.
Vegetine is composed of Roots, Barks and Herbs. It is very pleasant to take; every child likes it.

VEGETINE
H. R. STEVENS, Boston.
Vegetine is sold by all Druggists.
feb

The Seaside Library.
Choice books no longer for the few only. The best standard novels within the reach of every one. Books usually sold from $1. to $2. given (unchanged and unabridged) for 10 and 20 cents.

155, The Count of Monte-Cristo, Alex. Dumas	40c
156, The King's Own, by Capt. Marryat	10c
157, Hand and Glove, by Amelia B. Edwards	10c
158, Treasure Trove, by Samuel Lover	20c
159, The Phantom Ship, by Captain Marryat	10c
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189, Henry Dunbar, by Miss Braddon	20c
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198, Settlers in Canada, by Captain Marryat	10c
199, Colleens and the Hearth, by Miss Braddon	20c
200, The Monk, by Matthew G. Lewis, M. P. (Monk Lewis)	10c

For sale by all Booksellers and Newsdealers, or sent postage prepaid, on receipt of price.
GEORGE MUNRO, Publisher,
P. O. Box 7607. 21, 23 and 25, Vandewater st., N. Y.
aug 3, '77-6m

The Great New Medicine!

A Health-Giving Power!
PURIFIES THE BLOOD,
INVIGORATES THE LIVER,
PROMOTES DICESTION, and
STRENGTHENS THE NERVES,
Thus effectually curing disease of whatever name or nature. It is worthy of a trial. RELIEF guaranteed.

VIGORENE
Is AGREEABLE to the taste, GRATEFUL to the stomach, and acts efficiently as a CATHARTIC, ALTERATIVE and DIURETIC. Its action is not attended with any unpleasant feeling, neither is languor nor debility experienced, but on the contrary, refreshment and invigoration.
Its immediate effect upon the digestive organs, whether impaired by disease or exhausted from any cause, is to increase their powers of assimilation and nutrition, the appetite being increased at once. To those affected with an engorged condition of the liver, as Bilious disease, characterized by a dusky complexion, a coated tongue, a pasty, bad taste in the mouth, a capricious appetite and sluggish action of the bowels, with a sense of fullness in the head and of mental dullness, VIGORENE proves most valuable.
Its effect upon the kidneys is no less happy, a turbid, irritating urine is quickly cleared up by it.
Inflammatory and Chronic RHEUMATISM will soon disappear by a persistent use of VIGORENE.
For the cure of Skin Diseases and Eruptions of all kinds, VIGORENE is most certain.
VIGORENE is composed of the active properties of HERBS, ROOTS, GUMS and BARKS, that Nature alone furnishes, great care being taken by us that they are gathered at the right season of the year, and that they possess their native virtues.
That VIGORENE has the power to PURIFY THE BLOOD, INVIGORATE the LIVER, and STIMULATE the DIGESTIVE ORGANS, is indisputably proven by those who have given it a trial and have been permanently cured.
We do not ask you to try a dozen bottles to experience relief, for we GUARANTEE you will feel better from the first few doses.
VIGORENE is astonishing the world with its cures, and is throwing all other TONICS, ALTERATIVES and INVIGORANTS, into the shade. Put up in large bottles, double strength. Requires small doses, and is pleasant to take.
Price, $1.00 per Bottle.
WALKER & BADGER MFG. CO., Prop's,
33 John St., New York, and Jersey City, N. J.
"THE OBJECT OF EATING." a new book every one should read, sent free upon receipt of a one cent stamp.

For Sale at N. J. Hendershott's
DRUG STORE.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Jan 18, '78.-1y.

Poetical.

TRANSLATIONS FROM HEINE.
BY THEODORE MARTIN.

"Mir traumte; traurig schaute der Mond."

I had a dream; the moon looked drear,
And drearily the stars shone o'er me;
Away to the city, where dwells my dear,
Many hundred miles it bore me.

It led me on to her home: I kissed
The stones of the stair at the door there,
Which often her tiny foot had pressed,
And the hem of her robe swept o'er there.

The night was long, the night was still,
The chill of the stones, it shocked me;
And a death-pale form at the window sill
Lit up by the moonshine, mocked me.

"Die blauen Veilchen der Aeugelein."

The violets blue of those eyes of thine,
The roses red of thy cheeks divine,
The lilies white of thy hands so fine,
Bloom on and on, fresh, bright and clear—
'Tis only your heart is dried up, my dear.

"Die Welt ist so schon, und der Himmel so blau."

The world is so fair, and the sky so blue,
And the meadow flowers are so bright of hue,
And they sparkle and gleam in the morning dew,
And all men are merry and glad to view;
Yet fain would I lie in the churchyard bed,
And nestle in close by my love that's dead.
—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

Select Story.

ONE IN TEN THOUSAND.

A STORY OF LOVE, FORGIVENESS AND MERCY.

All the golden flush and glory of a perfect midsummer day lay like a silent benison on the fair country scene at which Muriel Wallace stood looking—sweet, sweet Muriel, with her tender brown eyes and rippling dusk-dark hair.

Far as she could see, over smiling meadow and ripening fields of grain, down the shady valley, where the mill stream tumbled in joyous music, clear to the low, blue-misted hills that skirted the wide domain—far as Muriel's happy eyes could see, it was all hers—her very own.

Not that she had ever cared much for riches—not that she had been content as she was, when the wondrous news came to her that she was the sole, undisputed heiress of a distant relative, whose existence she had almost forgotten; but for Carroll Holm's sake she was so exquisitely happy—Carroll Holm, her lover, her one among men, her one darling.

They had not been betrothed very long—half of a twelve month; but such perfect bliss and content had been crowded into those days of betrothal that it seemed to Muriel that she could scarcely remember the days when she did not have Carroll Holm for a lover.

They were to be married now—in less than another six months; and it was such gladness to this true, tender woman to know she did not go empty-handed to the lover whose own wealth was even greater than hers.

Before her accession to this almost unbounded wealth Muriel had thought it well that a wife should owe all to her husband. Now that she had the possessions to take with her it seemed to her right and pleasant.

And she was passing sweet and fair this midsummer afternoon, watching the shadows lengthen and waiting for her lover to come.

And Carroll Holm, as he drew his horses' reins to the groom perched stiffly on the high back seat of the elegant little phaeton, and walked eagerly up the shaded, flower-bordered path, felt how immeasurably good the fates had been to him, to give this beautiful girl to be his own.

'I have been waiting ten minutes for you, Carroll' she said, a moment later.

'Actually six hundred seconds! Muriel, you don't often watch for my coming.'

'But, you see, I wanted to see you so especially to-day. I have been doing something, Carroll, and I am anxious for your opinion—or, rather, your approval."

He was looking at her with his admiring eyes.

'There is but one 'something' you could do which would meet with my disapproval, Muriel—that is to cease to love me.'

She flashed him back a mute, worshipful glance. It was so like her not to make any other answer of assurance.

'You remember having heard me speak of the death, a year or so ago, of a friend of my mother's—Mrs. Willis. She left her daughter in very straightened circumstances, and the child has no one to look after her. She is fairly well-educated, and very pretty and refined, and gives promise of a magnificent voice, to cultivate which and become a singer is the dearest wish of her life. She wrote to me, Carroll, and I at once felt it my duty to care for her. I telegraphed her to come to me at once and make her home permanently with me. She came this morning.'

Her earnest eyes were reading every shade of change on his face, that had taken on an expression of slight annoyance.

'She came this morning? She is here now? I confess I am surprised, and—well, perhaps a little displeased at such an irruption into a pleasant little circle. What could have possessed you, my darling, to yield to such a Quixotic impulse?'

'O, Carroll, sudden as it was, please do not call in an impulse. It was my honest conviction of duty. Why, Carroll, with all the money I have, should I not make others happy? I am so happy myself—O, Carroll, so happy—that I want everyone to be. Tell me you are not angry because Florence Willis has come to live with us."

One small, fair hand lay coaxingly on his sleeve; the eager face, with its wistful eyes, was lifted to his half-smiling, half-frowning ones; the exquisite mouth was very temptingly near his own, and so he kissed her, and told her so far as he was concerned she was welcome to the great clod-hopping country girl; only he hoped she would not torture his ears with discordant screams and false notes.

Muriel smiled as he caressed her fingers, his gentle master touch ending her blood in pulsing warmth along her veins.

And then there came suddenly over her face a look as strongly marked as shadow is different from sunshine—an expression that he had never seen before in her eyes, as she raised them almost solemnly to his face.

'Carroll, Carroll, do you love me? Are you sure you love me?'

It was unusual for her to give vent to her passion so. It amazed him, touched him, thrilled him to the very heart.

And she, to have saved her soul, could not have explained the sudden impulse that sent the words trooping to her tongue. Afterwards she understood why.

And Carroll, gathering her in his strong arms, took her closely to his heart, and gave her answer that chased away the brief shadow, and brought delicious flushes to her pale face; that made her voice bright and gay again, as she laughingly' prisoned his arm in hers.

'Come, be presented to Florence. She is alone in the music room.'

And they went through the open doors, these two, arm-in-arm—he with an expression of resignation to the disagreeable inevitable on his handsome, dark face, Muriel quietly smiling at some pleasantry among her own thoughts; until they came opposite the open door of the room, a magnificent apartment, where were a grand organ, upreaching its many pipes of gold and blue; and grand piano, whose pearly keys seemed awaiting some woman's touch; a harp, gleaming in silver and ebony.

On the floor was a dainty pale blue carpet strewn with half-opened lily buds of pearly white; at the windows were sweeping lace curtains, beneath blue silken lambrequins; on the walls were engravings, and brackets holding statuettes, vases of flowers and bronzes.

In the centre of the room, now just wearing the first pale tints of after sunset, seated in a position of utterly unconscious and exquisite grace, was a young girl, whose diaphanous white draperies floated over the delicate carpet like a cloud of foam, through whose misty textures gleamed faintly round white arms and faultless neck and shoulders—a fair, fair girl, with lustrous golden hair rippling in riotous profusion down her shoulders to the floor, as she sat there, all unconscious of the scrutiny with a face whose coloring was the tender, velvety whiteness of a lily, and the warmness of the innermost heart of a blush rose; whose profile was as perfect as that of a Venus de-Medici; whose long, dark lashes lay slumberously against the pink-pearl cheek, as the small, shapely hands lay idly in her lap.

Carroll Holm held his breath in a bewilderment of surprise and admiration.

He started so hard, so long, that the girl became conscious of it by some subtle magnetism. She turned her head, and then Carroll saw the ravishing beauty of her face, the rich red mouth, the straight, aristocratic nose, the glorious darkly-violet eyes.

Muriel stepped forward, laughing.

'I have brought Mr. Holm to meet you, Florienne. Carroll, this is Miss Willis.'

The violet eyes drooped beneath the lashes as Carroll Holm's admiring ones met them.

Carroll Holm's well-regulated pulses quickened their beats as a few minutes later, with the blue ribbon of a guitar over her shoulder, and her dainty fingers sweeping the strings, she sang an impassioned love song, in a singularly rich and flexible voice, which thrilled both her listeners.

Later still, when Carroll and Muriel stood side by side, saying their adieux, she lifted her happy, heartful face to his.

"I am so glad you like her Carroll. You must make it as pleasant for her as you can. Will you, for my sake, dearest?'

"For your sake I will do anything, my true little darling."

Then he rode away, and Muriel stood there alone in the silent moonlight night, with the sweetness of the syringa blooms all about her, listening to the faint roll of the carriage wheels.

"O, my love! my love! what have I done to be more worthy of you?"

* * * * * * * *

October was coming right royally in vestures of crimson and russet gold. Warm hazes hung over the hill tops, mellowing them into dim peaks of gold, as the setting sun bathed them in radiant mist. Crispness was in the air, and the fragrance of pine woods. Leaves rustled under foot, and every gentle breath of air sent them in gorgeous showers to the mother bosom, waiting below.

They were days when, to the happiest heart, a vagueness of sadness will come, as if of some yearning of the mortal for immortality, as if flesh and spirit took arms against each other—days when one realizes his humanness.

What it was, why it was, she never deliberately asked herself; but to-day, a day late in October, as she walked bare-headed among the sunny paths where so lately there had been luxurant foliage, with the fallen leaves, stripped of their gorgeous glory, rustling plaintively beneath her slow, light footfalls—to-day this strange sadness was so strongly upon her that it almost alarmed her.

"I am becoming babyish," she told herself. 'It is an unusual thing for me to have the blues. I will find Florienne and she shall chase them away."

She sauntered slowly back to the house, stopping to prop a heavy mass of of crysanthemums, to pick up an especially brilliant leaflet, or to give a capressing pat and word to a solemn, fond Maltese cat, stretched placidly in the warm sunshine.

She remembered all those little acts afterward.

She went through the hall and looked in the music room, now stripped of its cool blue and white, and furnished in rich warm amber and deep brown.

Not finding Florienne, she went up stairs and into the young girl's room.

And then she stopped suddenly, chilled strangely by the appearance of disorder the room presented, and feeling her heart beat in dull, suffocated throbs, as she caught sight of a sheet of paper pinned conspicuously on one of the upholstered chair backs, a sheet of paper that read:

'I have gone away for good. Before you read this, Carroll Holm and I will have been married. He bids me say it has been inevitable from the moment we met. He tells me say, may God bless you! We dare not ask your forgiveness. F. W.'

And, staring wildly at the pretty, dainty writing, her white lips paralyzed to stiffening silence, her poor heart almost wrenched from her body, this foud, true, loving woman tried to understand it.

Until, when the first numbing shock was past, and her understanding was all too agonizingly keen—and then she fled to her room, and fell on her knees.

'Heaven help me!' * *

Hearts do not so easily break. Women's hearts seem oftenest made to suffer, and Muriel Wallace learned to the deepest fullness, to the highest, widest extent, what it meant to endure that 'bitterness of heart' that only sufferers know.

It was only a letter—a long, passionate letter, blurred with many a tear drop—a letter in Florienne Holm's handwriting, in which she poured out her agony, because her husband was ill unto death; in which she vaguely talked of the sin she had done to Muriel, and that this awful promise of eternal separation was her punishment; in which she pleaded her great love for Carroll; in which she piteously begged Muriel to come to her—alone in her woe, in her fright, in her ignorance.

And Muriel some hours afterwards stood by the bedside of the raving man, to learn from Florienne's ashen lips that it was smallpox that Carroll had.

'And I am frightened—frightened to death! I've never had it, and I know I'll get it and die—I know it!'

It was all Muriel could do to control her.

'Hush, you see how your cries madden him. For his sake, be sensible. You may not take it. I run the same risk. I have never had it either.'

Her calm voice, shaken a little by the hidden emotions she could not entirely control at the sight of the man she had loved, was not entirely lost on Florienne, and she became less hysterical and better able to give some necessary instructions to Muriel; who at once seeing the emergency, constituted herself chief nurse.

Then came days and nights of unremitting care and attention, when Florienne in her hysterical fear was only less hard to manage than Carroll tossing in fever delirium—days and nights, when she fought back the grim shadow of death by her ceaseless watching care and prompt, punctual ministrations; when every minutest instruction of the physician was carried out in perfect detail—until one winter morning her reward came and Carroll Holm returned to reason again. And then when Muriel went to tell Florienne the blessed news, it was to find her hot and parched with fever so as not to appreciate her husband's condition. Then Muriel sat down by Florence's bed and cried.

Then she rose to the occasion. Somebody must nurse this child, and it must be herself, and, with a prayer for strength, she went on with her duty, to tell Carroll Holm how it all stood—Carroll Holm, who the last time they parted, had been her lover.

She was calm and cheerfully smilling when she walked up to his bedside.

"How thankful we all are, Carroll, that you have crossed the Rubicon! Please God you will get well now.

And he gasped her name in a tone of bewilderment.

'Muriel! Muriel, is it you?'

'Yes. I came to nurse little Florienne, who has caught the infection. Don't talk, Carroll. You want quiet and rest now.'

And she positively forbade a further word. And then began the days of convalescence in one room, and the commencement of the end in the other room; for, despite the double care—the desperate struggle for life—Florienne died and was carried away, and Muriel's duty was done. Brave, noble Muriel. As truly-brave and courageous as though she had deliberately faced a cannon's mouth. * * * *

All on the warm, languorous mild June air floated the fragrance of waxen syringa blossoms, for the third time since that summer night, when Florienne Willis had come with her enchanting beauty between Muriel Wallace and happiness.

Muriel stood in her favorite place, against a wasteria trellis, one thin hand toying with the drooping purple clusters—a thin, delicate woman, with no trace left of her once royal beauty; with her blooming complexion lost, and a hundred deep scars on her tranquil, patient face—scars of the desperate battle she had waged to save two human lives and in which she so nearly died herself.

So changed outwardly. A homely, angular woman, yet instinct with a refined grace which nothing could disguise; and inwardly, even purer, sweeter, nobler than before.

To-night the syringa blossoms were fairly rioting with fragrance, and with crowning thoughts in her heart, olden memories thronged around her, conjured by the magic of that fragrance—with all these around and about her, came to her, for the first time in all those years, Carroll Holm, nandsome as the hour he had last kissed her; with an eager light in his eyes that deepened to pity as he looked on her face, ruined for his sake; with a rupture in his voice as he called to her.

'Muriel, Muriel! Don't send me away. I have come to go on my knees to beg you to let me stay with you, my love, my love, my wife!'

Is not our story done? Think she spurned him? Think you any foolish pride rose up between her and happiness at least?

And, before the fragrance of the sweet syringas was faded, Muriel Holm had the fullness of her reward.

HISTORY OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

MILITARY RECORD.

Draft—June 3d, 1864.

The following is a list of the men drafted at Troy, Penn'a., on the above date.

Bloom Township—No. drafted 27.

E R Drinker	Douglas Hughes
Oliver C Kahler	Thomas Downes
John T Williams	Nelson Bruner
Albert F Yost	Michael McCormick
Andrew M Rupert	Thomas McGill
Samuel H Surles	David Beers
James Henwood	Thomas McCormick
Henry Rosenstock	George Hassert
Henry S Arthur	John McCormick
Lloyd T Sharpless	Oliver Palmer
Peter S Harmon	Samuel Gehringer
Ransom Hazle	Enos Jacoby
Jacob Diehl	John Coleman
Charles H Hendershot	

Briarcreek Township—No. drafted 13.

Wm M Klinetob	Jacob Fenstermacher
Josiah Blank	William Thomas
Clark Bower	William Tillman
Eckard Smith	Evan D Adams
Nemiah Rittenhouse	Ephraim Trowbridge
Jacob Biedner	Samuel Rinard
Enos McAffee	

Benton Township—No. drafted 88.

Thomas Seigfrits	Peter Laubach
Charles Keefer	Benjamin Brink
Joel Albertson	Reuben J Davis
Robert L F Cully	Parvin Masters
John Appleman	Chester S Dodson
Henry Shultz	Conrad Miberham
Jacob Knouse	Livingston Rhone
John Hartman	Thomas Appleman
A Davis	Elisha Shultz
George Allen	Isaac K Krickbaum
Harmon L Stine	Abraham Harman
John W Weaver	Thomas Hartman
David P Crossley	Elias McHenry
Edward McHenry	Clark Brink
John Swartout	William S Kase
Daniel Kitchen	Rohr McHenry
Charles Dodson	

Beaver Township—No. drafted 48.

Levi Michael	Levi Feoster
Wm Milton	J Painter
Robert Watson	Jacob Eggert
James Gallagher	John Longenberger
Jacob Hoffman	Peter Hawk
Peter Eckrote	Reuben Shuman
Samuel Mungster	Gideon Hunsinger
Conrad Harman	Paul Fry
Elias Erwine	Thomas Prescott
William Michael	Daniel Hinderliter
David Bidleman	Nathan Bredbenner
Patrick Lynch	Wm Wertz
Aaron Johnson	Wm Shuman
David Fry	Morgan Davis
Elijah Miller	Solomon Hunsinger
Wm Naus	Soseph Berry
Peter Schlicher	Andrew Knittle
John Wilson	Amos Yeager
Henry Baker	Enos Rittenh

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, Feb. 8, 1878.

KELLY AND THE COMMONWEALTH.

Although there is nothing in the written laws of this State providing for the liberation of criminals who give information that leads to the conviction of other participants in crimes, without a trial, it is, or has been, a generally recognized rule that he who turns states' evidence, as it is called, shall not be prosecuted for the offense, and, as in Schuylkill county, after being held for two successive terms without trial the prisoner is discharged, though he be a red-handed murderer. As stated above, this is not binding, but rests entirely in the bosom of the Commonwealth as a matter of discretion.

In the case of Daniel Kelly, *alias* the *Boss*, the District Attorney in the exercise of this discretion most wisely concluded to prosecute for the murder of Alexander W. Rea, in 1868. Kelly has been in jail over a year under the charge, and in the trial of Hester, Tully and McHugh he was the principal witness. Out of his mouth they were convicted, and sentenced to death. With apparent unconcern Kelly sat upon the witness stand for two days, and told the story of the bloody deed. According to his own testimony Dan Kelly was one of the ring leaders in this great crime. He it was who fired one of the first balls that went crashing through the skull of the unfortunate victim; he it was who rifled the pockets of the dead man and took the lion's share of the plunder: he it was who took the watch and money of Mr. Rea, together amounting to about two hundred dollars, and afterwards generously gave to each of his companions a few paltry dollars as the price of blood. For eight years the knowledge of this deed was locked within the breasts of the perpetrators. For a portion of that time Dan Kelly was in jail in different places for burglary, highway robbery, assault and battery, and nearly every other crime on the calendar. Finally, while in the Pottsville prison, he discovered that suspicion rested on him as one of the murderers of Rea, and then, not because he was a "repentant Mollie," not because of remorse, but simply from fear of discovery and with a desire to save his own precious neck from the hangman's halter, he disclosed the fearful details of his most dastardly crime. There was no promise, however, on the part of the Commonwealth, that he should go scot-free as soon as his story was told. In his examination he said that no promise had been given him, that he knew the consequences, and expected to suffer the penalty of his crime. Is there any reason why he should not be punished? Has he shown any symptom of reformation during his last incarceration? We believe him to be the same Dan Kelly who killed Alexander Rea. He is to-day as ripe for plunder and murder as when on that October morning in 1868 with ruthless hand he sent an innocent human being to his final account. Could such a man be safely trusted at large? The public officers of this County whose duty it is to see that offenders are brought to justice, and the Judges whose functions are to see that the laws are vindicated, would have taken upon themselves a terrible responsibility had they permitted this murderer, Dan Kelly, to be turned loose upon the community without a trial. With his conviction and sentence their duty is performed, and if his services in bringing three other men to the gallows are sufficient to entitle him to run at large, the Board of Pardons must assume the office of giving him his blood money. The very utmost that the necessity of this case could possibly demand would be a commutation of sentence to imprisonment for life. If they go beyond this, upon them hangs a responsibility that few would like to assume.

N. B.—The above was written and put in type under the supposition, based on reliable information, that Kelly would be tried and convicted before the appearance of this article. For some reason unknown to us, no indictment was sent to the Grand Jury and consequently he was not tried at this term. There is no occasion, however, to change a word of the above article. It contains our sentiments.

A REFORM NEEDED.—It is becoming plainer every day that a change in our Court policy is necessary. Why should twenty-four Grand Jurors and forty-eight Traverse Jurors spend another half day in trying a dog fight, or an assault and battery case. Look at the cost to the tax-payers! *Seventy dollars* for Jury fees alone in one petty case, besides the time of the Court and the officers' charges.—*Clearfield Republican.*

Our County is subject to the same evils. One Hundred Dollars of costs were made last Court because a man picked up three hemlock boards in the highway, worth about fifteen cents, and the larceny of some buckwheat in Pine township will cost the County at least $500. We do not mean that criminals should escape, but there should be a more speedy and less expensive machinery for the trial of petty cases, many of which are instigated by feelings of revenge.

Justice Bradley and the Returning Board.

WASHINGTON, February 3.—Justice Bradley has finished his decision in the Returning Board case, in which he refuses to grant the writ of certiorari for the transition to the United States Court. This decision sets forth that the Returning Board makes application for the writ on ground of prejudice and inability to secure their rights and the fact that the jury law of 1877 is hostile to colored citizens Justice Bradley says that in the jury law of 1877 there is nothing open to Constitutional objection and also that prejudice is not such a case as warrants a transfer. Neither the fourteenth amendment nor the civil rights bill were violated. There is no State legislation trouble to either. The application is refused, and the only remedy is to appeal after the verdict.

We have received no communication on the merits of the proposed Agricultural bill, as invited in an article published several weeks ago. If there are any benefits to be derived from the passage of such a bill why does not some one who knows give the public some information on the subject? The columns of the COLUMBIAN are open for such a communication.

J. Albert Huntzinger, the Pottsville banker convicted of embezzlement, has been given his first instructions in the business of making waxends. He will be taught to sew boot legs shortly. He says he cares not much for himself, but his principal wishes are for the welfare of his father, who he says cannot undergo a confinement of two years.

Subscribe for THE COLUMBIAN.

FRIGHTFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

STEAMER METROPOLIS STRANDED WHILE BOUND FOR PARA, BRAZIL.

About One Hundred Lives Lost in a Furious Southeast Gale at Currituck.

NORFOLK, Va., January 31.—At 6:30 this afternoon the steamship Metropolis, from Philadelphia for Para, Brazil, went ashore on Currituck beach, three miles south of the light house, during the prevalence of a furious southeast gale. Great confusion prevailed on board. Owing to the fury of the gale and the roaring of the surf the orders of the officers could not be heard. About fifty of the passengers and crew were washed ashore. About one hundred are believed to be lost. From some of the sailors who arrived at one of the signal stations it appears that the vessel had encountered heavy gales from the southeast for the last twenty-four hours. When she struck she was heading about south-southeast. The vessel swung broadside to the surf, which made a complete break over her and washed many of the people overboard into the sea.

LATER REPORTS.

NORFOLK, February 3.

The steamer Cygnet arrived here last evening bringing the survivors from the wreck of the Metropolis. The wreck is the most complete one I have ever seen on this coast. It is the opinion of the wreckers that the Metropolis had the misfortune to ground at low tide, which caused her to broach to, as she had no motive power to hold her head to the beach. Her decks were thus exposed to the full sweep of the breakers, and the passengers were washed overboard by the terrible surf which was constantly breaking. The wreckers declare that the vessel must have been in a very rotten condition, judging from the pieces of timber with which the beach is strewn. There are evidences of the wreck for miles along the beach. The steamer, after striking, went to pieces very fast, and the wonder is that a larger number did not meet their death. All with whom I have conversed join in denouncing the life-saving service, and declare that the men either did not know their duty, or, knowing it, did not do it.

THE VOYAGE BEGUN.

The statements in regard to the brief voyage of the Metropolis agree in all essential particulars. The trip down the Delaware was an enjoyable one, and the passengers congratulated themselves that their voyage had been begun under the most favorable circumstances. Shortly before mid-night the river pilot took his departure, the Breakwater having been reached. The night was a clear one, and the morning of Wednesday opened pleasantly. Toward noon, however, the wind increased during the afternoon, and by dusk it was blowing a fresh gale. Every stitch of canvas was taken in and furled, and the rough sea began to tell upon the passengers, many of whom were seasick. It was soon discovered that the steamer was leaking badly, and the carpenters were set to work stopping the leak. The word was passed among the passengers that there was danger ahead. They listened in silence, and their excitement was kept under complete control. When, however, Captain Ankers announced that the water was gaining in the hold and that the pumps were insufficient, the passengers were eager and ready to work for their lives. Water-buckets were distributed among them, and they scooped up the coal in the hold and passed the buckets from hand to hand with a will. It was hoped by thus lightening the steamer that the leak could be controlled, but the truth was soon known that notwithstanding all their efforts, the water was gaining on them. Captain Ankers, after consulting with his officers, determined to run for the shore as the only hope of safety, and the Metropolis was headed for Hampton Roads, sixty or seventy miles away.

All through the night the gale increased. The men worked in gangs and bent all their energies to the task of lightening ship. The vessel rolled heavily. Many of the passengers were sick and the remainder were rapidly giving out. By four o'clock the coal was nearly all discharged. The light at Cape Henry was made an hour previous, and the steamer hove to in twelve fathoms of water, awaiting daylight. Then the pumps gave out and it was found impossible to keep afloat much longer. The boats were all washed away but one, and portions of the cabin were continually being torn away. All who could find life preservers put them on. A heavy sea carried away the smokestack, and water found its way to the fires and they were soon extinguished. With all sail set the Metropolis was headed directly for the beach with the hope that with the aid of the life stations the loss of life would be small. It was the only chance for salvation.

THE VESSEL STRIKES.

Just before 7 o'clock the Metropolis struck. The passengers were ordered to save themselves, and to do the best they could under the circumstances. The life patrol put in an appearance, and made two futile attempts to throw lines over the vessel, but no boats were launched. The passengers saw plainly that they must trust to themselves alone. The utmost confusion reigned. Waves swept over the decks, the masts went by the board and great pieces of timber were torn from the ill-fated vessel and hurled toward the shore by the seething breakers. Many preferred jumping over at once and ending the suspense by making a desperate effort to reach land, but the majority clung to the vessel until washed away by the force of the waves. The quartermaster tried to swim ashore with a line, but he was compelled to drop it, and indeed all the officers are spoken of as zealous in their efforts to save life.

The scene on the beach a few hours after the vessel struck is beyond description: Dead bodies were piled up in confusion and were to be seen up and down the beach as far as the eye could reach. The shore was strewn with great pieces of the wreck. Most terrible of all was the manner in which the dead were treated by the negroes and whites living on the Carolina coast, who revel in wrecks and disasters. They wandered among the bodies and stripped them of everything valuable. Rings, watches, money and even clothing were taken from the corpses which lined the shore. The survivors were in a most destitute condition, but were kindly cared for at the Currituck Club House. Norfolk threw its arms open to receive them, and when they reached here last evening their sufferings were at last ended.

LATEST REPORT.

NORFOLK, Va., February 4.—The Metropolis survivors left this afternoon by the Bay line steamer for Philadelphia. The officers and crew went to New York by the Old Dominion line.

The officers of the Metropolis were to-day examined at the custom house before J. J. Dunbar, inspector of hulls, and J. E. Bowers, inspector of boilers, to the view of ascertaining the condition of the ship when she sailed. Captain Ankers and First Mate Dickinson both testified that she was in good condition and entirely seaworthy; and that the whole trouble was caused by unskillful loading of the railroad iron.

CARTHAGE, Jasper Co., Mo., Jan. 29th, 1878.

Editors COLUMBIAN:

Dear Sirs:—I have received letters almost daily from numerous friends in Columbia county, asking information concerning south-west Missouri. If you will grant me a little space in the COLUMBIAN I will answer the questions of all in as few words as is necessary to make sense or meaning.

JASPER COUNTY,

the third county in the State, and the wealthiest in that part popularly known as South-west Missouri, was organized by an act of the General Assembly in 1841, and has a superficial area of 645 square miles, with fifteen municipal townships, and a population, according to the census report of 1870, of 14,968 (since then the population has increased rapidly and is not now definitely known.) The assessments make the interest accruing on the total value of its taxable property at $22,325.80. The interest accruing on lands sold is $16,725.50, and the interest accruing on lands the title of which is still in the county at $3,000.

About three fourths of the county is prairie, of a rolling or undulating nature, which affords many advantageous sites for residences and farm buildings; the remainder is timber land. The county is divided into nearly two equal parts and well drained by Spring river. The valleys along the river are of a rich alluvial black soil, while the soil of the prairies and uplands is of a brownish-red, black loam and limestone; the whole being durable and productive. There is very little waste land in the county. I am told, and believe, that the soil is well adapted to the production of every staple raised in the Northern States as well as those raised in the Southern States. Its adaptation as a good fruit-growing country cannot be denied, as it has been practically demonstrated, and fruit-growing is being made a special and extensive business by the farmers. The raising of grain of all kinds, from corn to flaxseed, has been found to be a profitable business. Corn is the most important agricultural product. I have examined the grain (corn, wheat and oats) grown in the county and find it to be of a superior quality. Even tobacco and cotton are raised in various portions of the county very extensively. It is a fact worthy of mention that Jasper county *is* the best and most favorably adapted county in the South-west, and I might say in the State, for stock raising, which is indeed a profitable business, many farmers having become rich at it in a few years. Stock can be fed very cheap and pastured on the prairies nearly the whole year round, so that the outlay for feed is nothing, besides the benefit the prairies derive from the grazing of stock. Blooded stock is being extensively introduced into the county this season. Thousands of head of hogs and cattle have been shipped from the numerous stock yards in the county to the east.

The south-western part of the county is underlaid with mineral, lead and zinc, of the best quality, and is considered the richest lead region in the world. The price of Missouri lead commands one-quarter of a cent more than any other known. Hundreds of shafts have been sunk and the mines are worked successfully, the miners realizing a goodly profit and are fast becoming rich and independent. The mining industry is still in its infancy and it will be several years before it is fully developed. I am told that the mineral resources of the county are inexhaustible.

There are 109 school districts in the county, with an attendance of 9,419 children. The buildings are comfortable and furnished with all the modern appliances. The system is first-class and the schools are in a flourishing condition. Better advantages for an education cannot be had in any county in the State. The funds are large and well managed.

The climate is mild and temperate—no extremes as in the North—winters short and comfortable. The evenings and nights in summer are always cool and delightful. Pure and good water can be found all over the county. The delightful climate, excellent water and pure atmosphere, all combined, render it healthful. I can say with truthfulness and earnestness that South-west Missouri is the most healthful country that it has ever been my pleasure to live in. The weather so far has been more like that of spring than winter, some days necessitating a divestment of coats for comfort. I am informed that there has been more rain in this section during the past three months than has ever been known for years. It is generally dry, there being sufficient rain for the good of the crops.

A railroad known as the Missouri & Western traverses the county about 50 miles running northwest into Kansas. It connects with the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. at Pierce City in Lawrence county. Those contemplating a removal to this county should secure tickets to Pierce City.

The prices of unimproved lands range from $3 to $10 per acre, and improved lands can be bought from $6 to $25 per acre. With these low prices for land Jasper county is rapidly filling up with Eastern and Northern farmers, especially Pennsylvanians and New Yorkers.

Now in conclusion let me state that Jasper county, Mo., is *the* county for good Eastern farmers to settle in. With its mild climate, healthful location, its cheap lands, mineral resources, educational advantages, railway facilities, its adaptability for all kinds of agricultural pursuits, stock-raising, &c., &c., what more would a Pennsylvania farmer want?

I hope this brief description of Jasper county will be sufficient and satisfactory to my farmer friends of old Columbia county. For the benefit of the mechanic, laborer and miner I will in another letter say something respecting Carthage, the county seat, and other towns in South-west Missouri.

Respectfully,

H. H. RUTTER.

Sauce for the Goose is Sauce for the Gander.

Of all the impudent complaints on the face of the earth, that of the Returning Board of Louisiana, that they are not being fairly tried exceeds the rest. Those gentry say that there are no negroes on the jury by which they are to be tried. Well, suppose that is true; there was also no Democrat on the Returning Board by which the vote of Louisiana was stolen from the Democracy and given to the Radical candidate. The law explicitly and distinctly required that all parties should be represented on that board, whereas no law compels the officials of any State court to select negro jurymen for service. It is thus the bitter chalice which was commended to the lips of the Louisiana people is being commended to the lips of the villains who exulted in their crime, and who thought themselves secure forever from all consequences whatever of its perpetration. The mills of the gods grind exceeding fine, as other carpet-baggers and thieves besides those now shuddering before the face of justice at New Orleans have already found out, and as still more of the same sort are doomed to learn.—*Petersburg Index Appeal, (Va.)*

A Western paper has Voorhees and Tilden for 1880.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5, 1878.

The House Appropriation Committee wishes to reduce the salaries of our first, second and third class representatives abroad, and in this and other reforms in the consular and diplomatic service save about $1,000,000. It is certain that an undivided Republican party will oppose this saving. Can we count on a united Democratic party to favor it? In other attempts at economy so far proposed by Democratic Committees of the House, enough Democrats have acted with the Republicans to keep up the old extravagant rates. Will it be so through the whole session? Cannot the Democrats see that the one thing demanded of them is the reduction of expenses and the reform of the civil service of the Government? There is no party demand for the remonetization of silver or the postponement of the day of resumption of specie payment, however desirable some may believe these things to be. But there is an unquestionable demand for economy, and Democrats should all the more earnestly attempt to meet that demand for the reason that Republicans in Congress are blindly putting themselves on record as opposed to it. The least reduction we ought to be content with in the expenses of the Federal Government is $40,000,000 per year.

The trial of Anderson, of the Louisiana Returning Board will probably be completed at New Orleans to-day. Well, the President of the Board has surrendered and will also be tried. These trials have naturally been the cause of much speculation here, but it is generally understood that Mr. Hayes and his Cabinet have no fears of any revelation that may be made by Wells or Anderson after conviction or to avoid conviction. They argue that however guilty the members of that board may have been, or however conclusively it may be shown that the vote of Louisiana belonged to Tilden, there is now no appeal as the Electoral Commission's decision was final. But the act creating the Commission reserved to any candidate the right to appeal to the Court, and if it can be plainly shown that Wells and his companions corruptly deprived one of the candidates of electoral votes which belonged to him we may look for proceedings in Court in behalf of such defrauded candidate.

It is a curious fact that the first fight against suffrage in this country, whose fundamental principle is that taxation without representation is tyranny, should be at the Capital. Since 1874 we have been wholly without the power to select either a legislative or any other officer. From 1871 to 1874 we had the choice of one branch only of a Legislature. Prior to 1871 we had the choice by suffrage of a Mayor and both branches of the Legislature. The results of the various systems of rules are as follows: From 1813 to 1871, with officers and Legislature elected, a debt of six millions was incurred. From 1871 to 1878 with practically no representation of the people, at least $18,000,000 were added to the debt and "claims" to the amount of other millions, the direct result of this latter form of government are held against the city. In fact the last seven years have seen this city reduced to a condition in which its bonds, if it were not for the fact that the general government is expected to assume them, would not be worth the paper on which they are printed. There are unquestionably grave objections to unrestricted suffrage, especially where many ignorant persons, as in this city after the war, are suddenly made voters, but even under these circumstances it is found safer to trust to the whole people than to a few appointed officers.

The life-saving service of the country will probably be inquired into pretty thoroughly at this session of Congress, as a result of the the inefficiency displayed at the loss of the *Huron*, and more lately, of the *Metropolis*, on the North Carolina coast. There were about 300 lives lost on these two wrecks, very many of which might have been saved if the service had been as efficient as it has been popularly supposed to be. The head of the service, a man who does not know a life-boat from a Chinese junk, says he does not believe his subordinates were in fault in either case. Perhaps they did all the could; but were they the best men for the duty and were their boats and their apparatus in good order? It is known such was not the case when the *Huron* was lost.

SEMINOLE.

Our Militia.

The Legislature is now considering Adjutant General Latta's Militia bill, which we hope is a good one, but as we have not seen a copy of it, we cannot give any opinion upon it. The militia is in such great need of reorganization, that we cannot imagine any change that would make it worse. Before we can have such a system as we require, the people as well as our law-makers, must understand that an armed police force is an absolute necessity to the State, and, that to make it efficient, the men who agree to fit themselves to face mobs and other dangers, must be paid for their services. It requires no great force as regards numbers, but it must be well disciplined, drilled and commanded, and encouraged in that *esprit de corps* that is really the foundation of an efficient soldiery.

The States which have the best militia system are Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York, where the organization is compact and the discipline strict; the rank and file are clothed at the expense of the State, and both officers and men paid for their services. The men are taught how to use their arms, without which knowledge soldiers are of little use. These States spend money enough on their militia to make them efficient. In Massachusetts the cost per man, in 1876, was $25.83; in Connecticut, $29.11, and in New York, $23.47. Pennsylvania's is a cheap system, and in consequence has but little efficiency, and no respect from the people. The tax-payers do not begrudge paying their money for a good article, but when they receive in return a very inferior one, they find fault with the smallest outlay. The cheapness of our system is readily seen when we mention the fact that it cost the State but $9.70 per man a year; the rank and file buying their own uniforms, and on all days of drill and parade paying their own expenses. The organization is loose and unwieldy, with a skeleton large enough for an army of one hundred thousand men. Ten major generals with full staffs and all the other panoply of war which dazzles the public on field days, have commands only averaging a few hundred men each. There are divisions without brigades, brigades without regiments, regiments without companies, and companies almost without men; but whether there are soldiers or not the complement of officers is complete, bringing to mind the regiment raised in South Carolina during the war, which had nine hundred and ninety-nine officers and one man. The discipline is as lax as the system is disjointed; and although there were many violations during the late disturbance, there have been no arrests and courts martial. When the disobedient soldier is shielded from the proper punishment, it will not be long before there will be none who are obedient. Without discipline an army is a mob, and subsequent obedience cannot be purchased by excusing present offences.

In any re-organization of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, the following features should be incorporated to make the system efficient.

1. The active force should consist of at least 10,000 officers and men—to be organized into three brigades, according to army regulations, and commanded by one major general and three brigadiers.

2. The time of enlistment to be five years, a small bounty to be paid to each recruit, and after their honorable discharge at the end of five years they are to be exempt from jury duty and tax on $500 worth of real estate.

3. The rank and file to be armed equipped and uniformed by the State; officers and men to be paid for a given number of day's drill and camp duty each year, and to be subsisted while in camp.

4. The law to provide for annual target practice in each regiment or brigade, and the army regulations to be made part of the military code.

A system that embraces these features, and faithfully carried out, will give the State an efficient militia. It will cost the State a little over $200,000 a year.—*Doylestown Democrat.*

Five per Cent instead of Six.

New York city with her mountain of debt and with the legal rate of interest at seven per cent, asked for a loan of $143,000 a few days ago at five per cent., and had offers to nearly twice the amount. Thus that city carries her new debt at two per cent. below the legal rate. Now, what is it that holds Philadelphia back from doing likewise and funding the debt for which she is paying six per cent. into a five per cent. bond? That is but one per cent. below our legal rate, though New York has no difficulty in placing her loans at two per cent below hers.—*Ledger.*

"Happy homes" have ever been the burden of poesy and song. How can home be happy without a thorough, practical knowledge of Dr. Coxe's Wild Cherry and Seneka. Price 25 and 50 cents.

The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Schenck's Mandrake Pills, and if they are taken before the lungs are destroyed they effect a speedy cure. To these medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia owes his unrivalled success, in the treatment of pulmonary diseases. The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs, nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, and the patient feels relief from the prostrating cough. The Mandrake Pills must be freely used, to cleanse and stimulate the stomach and liver; they remove all obstructions, relieve the gall bladder and start the bile freely, and the liver is soon relieved. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle yet radical and alterative; the alkali of which it is composed mixes with the food and prevents coughs. It assists the digestion by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition, so that the food and the Pulmonic Syrup will make good blood; then the lungs heal, and the patient will surely get well if care is taken to avoid fresh cold. Full directions accompany each preparation. All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck personally, can do so at his principal office, coorner of Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday.

Letters to the above address, asking advice, answered free of charge.

Schenck's Medicines are sold by all druggists.

feb

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

Dyspepsia is the most perplexing of all human ailments. Its symptoms are almost infinite in their variety, and the forlorn and despondent victims of the disease often fancy themselves the prey, in turn, of every known malady. This is due in part to the close sympathy which exists between the stomach and the brain, and in part also to the fact any disturbance of the digestive functions necessarily disorders the liver, the bowels and the nervous system, and affects to some extent the quality of the blood. Dr. H. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is a specific. This is not a new preparation to be tried and found wanting, it has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success. It is not expected or intended to cure all the diseases to which the human family is subject, but is warranted to cure Dyspepsia in its most obstinate form. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron never fails to cure. Symptoms of Dyspepsia are loss of appetite, wind and rising of the food, dryness of the mouth, heartburn, distension of the stomach and bowels, constipation, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness and low spirits. Try the great remedy and be convinced of its merits. Get the genuine. Take only Kunkel's which is put up only in one dollar bottles. Depot, 229 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. It never fails. For sale by all druggists and dealers everywhere.

Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron and take no other. Six bottles for five dollars, or one dollar per bottle.

WORMS! WORMS! WORMS!

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Seat and Stomach Worms. Dr. Kunkel, the only successful physician who removes Tape Worm in two hours alive with head, and no fee until removed. Common sense teaches if Tape Worm be removed, all other worms can be readily destroyed. Send for circular to E. F. Kunkel, 229 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa., or call on your druggist for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup, price $1. It never fails. feb

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT PRIVATE SALE,

The Willow Vale Estate!

A Valuable property, lying in Franklin township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, on the east branch of Roaringcreek. It consists of a beautiful farm of about

120 ACRES,

on which are erected a commodious and comfortable Dwelling House, a large Bank Barn, Cider Press, and all necessary out-buildings. It has growing upon it abundance of excellent fruit, has a well of water at both the dwelling house and barn, and is convenient of access by public roads.

ALSO,

Adjoining and being a part of the same, but will be sold separately if desired, about five acres of the above lands, whereon are erected a large

CUSTOM, GRIST AND FLOURING MILL,

with four run of stone, a Dwelling House, a Saw Mill, a Dry Goods Store and Dwelling House, and other improvements, together with the water-power and appurtenances thereto.

The Willowvale Post Office

is on the premises. It is within easy reach of Catawissa, Centralia, Ashland, Mount Carmel and other mining towns for market purposes.

The property is bounded by lands of Munson, and Artley, and Sheets, and D. Hower and others. The two described properties will be sold separately or together to suit purchasers. For terms apply to Elias Mendenhall, R. R. Drinker or John G. Freeze, at Bloomsburg, Penn'a. feb. 8, 7t-if

STATEMENT of the FINANCES OF THE COUNTY OF COLUMBIA,

from January 1st, 1877, to January 1st, 1878,

Statement showing taxes assessed and balance still due.

DISTRICTS.	ASSESSED. County & Jail	ASSESSED. Dog.	ASSESSED. State.	STILL DUE. County & Jail	STILL DUE. Dog.	STILL DUE. State.
Beaver	866 08	107 50	8 00	457 04	27 50	
Benton	1229 68	49 00	7 36	871 80	15 00	
Berwick	1676 48	92 00	51 10	962 25	60 00	
Bloom	3605 75	95 50	175 15	2367 91	15 18	
Briarcreek	1582 88	76 50	16 30	762 70	36 50	
Catawissa	2440 14	70 00	360 00	1140 00	51 00	
Centralia	956 47	17 00	9 50	692 49	17 00	
Centre	2022 02	81 50	54 20	1085 39	33 50	
Conyngham	3465 86	8 00		304 50	4 00	
Fishingcr'k	1546 39	88 50	9 75	1146 84	42 50	
Franklin	769 81	39 50	15 15	534 71	9 50	
Greenwood	1046 75	85 50	18 34	1089 95	35 50	
Hemlock	1044 09	53 50	7 50	839 26	20 50	
Jackson	589 61	43 50	4 75	166 62	13 50	
Locust	1718 67	142 00	11 85	1230 49	92 00	
Madison	1448 41	74 00	23 58	811 89	22 00	
Maine	1211 81	47 50	22 70	623 79	16 00	
Mifflin	1406 98	77 00	23 60	324 93	27 00	
Montour	1243 16	55 00	11 70	587 66	20 00	
Mt. Pleasant	1466 64	71 00	19 35	531 21	24 00	
Orange	1228 29	51 00	28 25	892 65	11 00	
Pine	595 82	52 00	4 25	319 86	32 00	
Roaringcr'k	642 22	41 00	25 20	143 41	21 00	
Scott	901 64	62 50	31 45	1574 98	25 00	
Sugarloaf	349 21	64 00		312 62	29 25	
Total	38528 50	1561 50	623 19	18618 55	646 93	

AMOUNTS DUE FOR PREVIOUS YEARS.

Districts.	Collectors.	year.	Co.	Dog.
Conyngham,	J. J. Coughlin,	1873,	$362 13	$20 50
Benton,	Sam Appleman,	"	45 24	
Benton,	I. K. K. Laubach,	1875,	139 52	13 0'
Catawissa,	Joseph Martz,	"	494 60	14 50
Conyngham,	Neal Lenihan,	"	1436 26	9 00
Pine,	J. B. Cornelison,	"	29 65	6 50
Benton,	G. W. Hurleman,	1876,	49 23	27 50
Briarcreek,	J. C. Smith,	"	114 44	25 00
Catawissa,	Joseph Martz,	"	96 45	35 50
Centre,	Joseph A. Hess,	"	226 70	24 00
Conyngham,	Aaron Person,	"	185 41	9 00
Mt Pleasant,	John Morgan,	"	96 22	4 00
Pine,	J. B Cornelison,	"	63 80	35 50
Su garloaf,	E J Albertson,	"	173 54	29 50
			3484 19	257 50

In the case of Daniel Kelly, *alias* the *Boss*, the District Attorney in the exercise of this discretion most wisely concluded to prosecute for the murder of Alexander W. Rea, in 1868. Kelly has been in jail over a year under the charge, and in the trial of Hester, Tully and McHugh he was the principal witness. Out of his mouth they were convicted, and sentenced to death. With apparent unconcern Kelly sat upon the witness stand for two days, and told the story of the bloody deed. According to his own testimony Dan Kelly was one of the ring leaders in this great crime. He it was who fired one of the first balls that went crashing through the skull of the unfortunate victim; he it was who rifled the pockets of the dead man and took the lion's share of the plunder: he it was who took the watch and money of Mr. Rea, together amounting to about two hundred dollars, and afterwards generously gave to each of his companions a few paltry dollars as the price of blood. For eight years the knowledge of this deed was locked within the breasts of the perpetrators. For a portion of that time Dan Kelly was in jail in different places for burglary, highway robbery, assault and battery, and nearly every other crime on the calendar. Finally, while in the Pottsville prison, he discovered that suspicion rested on him as one of the murderers of Rea, and then, not because he was a "repentant Mollie," not because of remorse, but simply from fear of discovery and with a desire to save his own precious neck from the hangman's halter, he disclosed the fearful details of his most dastardly crime. There was no promise, however, on the part of the Commonwealth, that he should go scot-free as soon as his story was told. In his examination he said that no promise had been given him, that he knew the consequences, and expected to suffer the penalty of his crime. Is there any reason why he should not be punished? Has he shown any symptom of reformation during his last incarceration? We believe him to be the same Dan Kelly who killed Alexander Rea. He is to-day as ripe for plunder and murder as when on that October morning in 1868 with ruthless hand he sent an innocent human being to his final account. Could such a man be safely trusted at large? The public officers of this County whose duty it is to see that offenders are brought to justice, and the Judges whose functions are to see that the laws are vindicated, would have taken upon themselves a terrible responsibility had they permitted this murderer, Dan Kelly, to be turned loose upon the community without a trial. With his conviction and sentence their duty is performed, and if his services in bringing three other men to the gallows are sufficient to entitle him to run at large, the Board of Pardons must assume the office of giving him his blood money. The very utmost that the necessity of this case could possibly demand would be a commutation of sentence to imprisonment for life. If they go beyond this, upon them hangs a responsibility that few would like to assume.

N. B.—The above was written and put in type under the supposition, based on reliable information, that Kelly would be tried and convicted before the appearance of this article. For some reason unknown to us, no indictment was sent to the Grand Jury and consequently he was not tried at this term. There is no occasion, however, to change a word of the above article. It contains our sentiments.

A REFORM NEEDED.—It is becoming plainer every day that a change in our Court policy is necessary. Why should twenty-four Grand Jurors and forty-eight Traverse Jurors spend another half day in trying a dog fight, or an assault and battery case. Look at the cost to the tax-payers! *Seventy dollars* for Jury fees alone in one petty case, besides the time of the Court and the officers' charges.—*Clearfield Republican.*

Our County is subject to the same evils. One Hundred Dollars of costs were made last Court because a man picked up three hemlock boards in the highway, worth about fifteen cents, and the larceny of some buckwheat in Pine township will cost the County at least $500. We do not mean that criminals should escape, but there should be a more speedy and less expensive machinery for the trial of petty cases, many of which are instigated by feelings of revenge.

Justice Bradley and the Returning Board.

WASHINGTON, February 3.—Justice Bradley has finished his decision in the Returning Board case, in which he refuses to grant the writ of certiorari for the transition to the United States Court. This decision sets forth that the Returning Board makes application for the writ on ground of prejudice and inability to secure their rights and the fact that the jury law of 1877 is hostile to colored citizens Justice Bradley says that in the jury law of 1877 there is nothing open to Constitutional objection and also that prejudice is not such a case as warrants a transfer. Neither the fourteenth amendment nor the civil rights bill were violated. There is no State legislation trouble to either. The application is refused, and the only remedy is to appeal after the verdict.

We have received no communication on the merits of the proposed Agricultural bill, as invited in an article published several weeks ago. If there are any benefits to be derived from the passage of such a bill why does not some one who knows give the public some information on the subject? The columns of the COLUMBIAN are open for such a communication.

J. Albert Huntzinger, the Pottsville banker convicted of embezzlement, has been given his first instructions in the business of making waxends. He will be taught to sew boot legs shortly. He says he cares not much for himself, but his principal wishes are for the welfare of his father, who he says cannot undergo a confinement of two years.

Subscribe for THE COLUMBIAN.

FRIGHTFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

STEAMER METROPOLIS STRANDED WHILE BOUND FOR PARA, BRAZIL.

About One Hundred Lives Lost in a Furious Southeast Gale at Currituck.

NORFOLK, Va., January 31.—At 6:30 this afternoon the steamship Metropolis, from Philadelphia for Para, Brazil, went ashore on Currituck beach, three miles south of the light house, during the prevalence of a furious southeast gale. Great confusion prevailed on board. Owing to the fury of the gale and the roaring of the surf the orders of the officers could not be heard. About fifty of the passengers and crew were washed ashore. About one hundred are believed to be lost. From some of the sailors who arrived at one of the signal stations it appears that the vessel had encountered heavy gales from the southeast for the last twenty-four hours. When she struck she was heading about south-southeast. The vessel swung broadside to the surf, which made a complete break over her and washed many of the people overboard into the sea.

LATER REPORTS.

NORFOLK, February 3.

The steamer Cygnet arrived here last evening bringing the survivors from the wreck of the Metropolis. The wreck is the most complete one I have ever seen on this coast. It is the opinion of the wreckers that the Metropolis had the misfortune to ground at low tide, which caused her to broach to, as she had no motive power to hold her head to the beach. Her decks were thus exposed to the full sweep of the breakers, and the passengers were washed overboard by the terrible surf which was constantly breaking. The wreckers declare that the vessel must have been in a very rotten condition, judging from the pieces of timber with which the beach is strewn. There are evidences of the wreck for miles along the beach. The steamer, after striking, went to pieces very fast, and the wonder is that a larger number did not meet their death. All with whom I have conversed join in denouncing the life-saving service, and declare that the men either did not know their duty, or, knowing it, did not do it.

THE VOYAGE BEGUN.

The statements in regard to the brief voyage of the Metropolis agree in all essential particulars. The trip down the Delaware was an enjoyable one, and the passengers congratulated themselves that their voyage had been begun under the most favorable circumstances. Shortly before mid-night the river pilot took his departure, the Breakwater having been reached. The night was a clear one, and the morning of Wednesday opened pleasantly. Toward noon, however, the wind increased during the afternoon, and by dusk it was blowing a fresh gale. Every stitch of canvas was taken in and furled, and the rough sea began to tell upon the passengers, many of whom were seasick. It was soon discovered that the steamer was leaking badly, and the carpenters were set to work stopping the leak. The word was passed among the passengers that there was danger ahead. They listened in silence, and their excitement was kept under complete control. When, however, Captain Ankers announced that the water was gaining in the hold and that the pumps were insufficient, the passengers were eager and ready to work for their lives. Water-buckets were distributed among them, and they scooped up the coal

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, FEB. 8, 1878

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train,.....	6.45 A. M.	7.52 A. M.
Mail Train	7.38 A. M	4.49 P. M
Express Train	1.50 P. M.	11.57 A. M
" "	6.56 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.38 A. M..	7.37 P. M.
Regular Express	4.06 P. M.	11.33 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

Tuesday the 19th is Election day. Select good men for the several offices to be filled, and see that they are elected.

The list of jurors for March court will be found elsewhere.

The attendance at Court during the week has been quite large.

Jackson's new block in Berwick is nearly ready for occupancy.

The early part of the week was about the coldest weather we have had this winter.

The most happy man is he who knows how to bring into relation the end and beginning of his life.

Gospel Temperance services will be held in the Methodist church on Saturday evening commencing at seven o'clock.

A number of our citizens went to Danville last Saturday night to hear the Abbott Concert Troupe at the Opera House.

Distemper in horses can be prevented by using Fouts's Horse and Cattle Powders before the disease reaches your stable.

The hearing before the Board of Pardons in the case of Hester, Tully and McHugh, has been postponed until the March session.

The "Mollie Maguire" troupe again failed to appear on the 5th inst, as advertised. They had better not announce themselves again until they get here.

The Y. M. C. A. will hold a prayer meeting in the Reformed church on Sunday afternoon at 3½ o'clock. The public are cordially invited to attend.

Snow fell all day last Thursday, and part of Friday, making a deposit of over six inches. The jingle of the sleigh bells made it sound once more like winter.

Do not stupefy your Baby with Opium or Morph'a mixtures, but use Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup which is always safe and reliable and never disappoints. 25 cents.

The *Republican* this week goes for the Grand Jury. We do not know what the matter is just now, but we have learned from experience that the ways of these bodies are past finding out.

For whooping cough, nothing has yet been brought before the public equalling Dr. Haas' Expectorant. A few doses will relieve the worst cases. Mothers, try it! Only 25 and 50 cents a bottle.

W. H. Butz, the bright and interesting son of Engineer J. H. Butz, of the L. & S. RR. died last week at his home on Lincoln street, of tumor on the stomach. His body was taken to Catawissa.—*Leader.*

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup should be kept in every family. A slight cough, if unchecked, is often the forerunner of Consumption, and a timely dose of this wonderful medicine has rescued many from an early grave.

The *Pittston Gazette* is a good paper and a welcome exchange. We frequently have occasion to clip from it, but always credit it with what we take. In using our articles brother Richart should be equally conscientious.

Mr. Harvey Jones of Espy has presented us with some polish for silver, gold and glass. It removes tarnish and produces a bright surface with very little rubbing. Mr. Jones makes the polish and has it for sale at ten cents a ball.

The inconvenience of hard times is lessened in some small degree by the fact that you can avail yourself of the opportunity to get rid of that troublesome cough that affects you or your child by buying either a twenty-five or fifty cent bottle of Dr. Coxe's Wild Cherry and Seneka.

We print this week the annual statement of the county finances, which is more than usually full and complete. We invite the attention of our readers to its details, and trust they will notify us of any errors they may discover. We have not time this week to examine it critically.

As it will soon be time for the announcement of names of candidates for the several county offices to be voted for next fall, we give notice that no names will be inserted in this paper until the advertisement is paid for. This rule will be rigidly adhered to without distinction or favor.

Good, healthy food makes the body strong. Well selected reading (especially for the young) strengthens the mind and prepares it future usefulness. The *Young Folks' Monthly*, of Chicago, furnishes both entertaining and instructive reading, and should be taken by young folks everywhere. Price only $1.00 per year.

Robert R. Little Esq., our new District Attorney, entered upon the duties of his office at the present term of Court. The manner in which he conducted the business of his position is satisfactory, and gives promise of a disposition of criminal cases without delay on his part. A number of Quarter Sessions cases were tried during the week.

On Tuesday last Judge Elwell decided the matter of the application of S. P. Kase, to be made a defendant in the Bill in equity of W. I. Greenough against the Danville, Hazleton & Wilkesbarre Railroad company, by overruling the exceptions to the Master's report, and making a decree of foreclosure of the mortgage of $1,400,000. The sale is to take place in March.

The Wilkesbarre *Leader* announces the close of its first year, with a subscription list of two thousand. It promises new features for the future which will undoubtedly be presented in a way to make this enterprising paper even more interesting than it now is. The *Leader* is one of the neatest in appearance and most entertaining in matter on our exchange list. We are gratified to learn of its success and wish it in the future all that it deserves.

ALMOST FATAL POISONING CASE.—We are informed that our esteemed townsman, Dr. J. R. Casselberry, came near ending his earthly existence Wednesday, by taking a dose (a teaspoonfull) of aconite, a deadly drug, by mistake. Horrified at discovering the possible results of this suicidal act, he immediately resorted to an emetic and sent for a physician. His presence of mind, and a knowledge of the uses of remedial agents, saved his life, because it is well known that aconite is a deadly poison, and two drops is regarded as a dose for an adult. No serious results have followed, as we learn the Doctor is out again attending to his patients as usual.—*Hazleton Sentinel.*

THE MASQUERADE SOCIABLE.

Thursday evening of last week the meeting of the sociable was held at the residence of H. H. Grotz Esq., on Market street. The regular programme was departed from, in that it was a masquerade party instead of the ordinary gathering where full dress is strictly prohibited. Owing to the heavy snow storm that prevailed all day the participants were gathered up in carriages, and by nine o'clock the house was filled with a motley crowd. The music was furnished by Prof. Stoes orchestra of Danville, and up to two o'clock in the morning there was a sound of reveiry and the hurrying to and fro of many feet. At half past ten the masks were removed when many were astonished to find what ludicrous mistakes they had made in the identification of certain persons. There were costumes elegant, costumes bright, costumes sombre, costumes warlike, and costumes grotesque. This is the first party of the kind ever given here, and it was undoubtedly a complete success. The taste displayed by the ladies in the arrangement of their toilets was exquisite, and many a large city might will have been proud of the elegance and beauty of the daughters of Bloomsburg.

We cannot describe minutely as we should like to do, the make up of all the characters, but must be contented with a brief allusion.

Mrs. H. G—— appeared as a Russian lady, white dress black silk waist and overskirt trimmed with gold, Mrs. R. C. N—— "Kitty Clyde" white dress trimmed with light blue Mrs. P. E. W——, Norwegian peasant, white and black dress, peasant apron and headdress, Mrs. M. L——, of Troy, Pa., fancy costume, white skirt, light blue silk waist, trimmed with flowers, Mrs. S——, of New Berlin, "The woman in white" white skirt, satin waist, hair powdered, Mrs. W. M. R——, peasant, crimson dress with apron and headdress, Mrs. E——, Night, black dress and veil, ornamented with stars and moon, Mrs. G. E. E——, "Comet," light silk basque, yellow brocaded silk shawl looped over a blue silk skirt, trimmed with stars, head-dress with comet in front, Miss A. B——w, French lady of 1778, damask dress and train, high ruffle, hair powdered, Miss A. R——, "Minnehaha" Indian costume, Miss M. E——, Snow, swandown and tulle with frostwork, Miss A. B——r, Gleaner, White with blue overdress, trimmed with heads of wheat, Miss M. P——, "Ruth." White dress trimmed with wheat, Miss M. B——r, Autumn, black dress trimmed with grain and autumn leaves, Miss J. H——, Morning, white dress trimmed with stars, Miss Anna B——s, Servian girl, peasant costume, Miss L. F——, Lalla Rookh, Turkish costume, trimmed with gold fringe, Miss M—, of Conshohocken, Spanish lady, black dress and veil, Miss E. S——, Flora McFlimsey, white with various colors and ornaments, Miss B——, of Danville, Spanish lady, black dress, short sleeves, Miss M. R——, Highland girl, plain, Scotch costume, Miss E. McK——, Holland peasant, pink skirt, black velvet waist, Miss B——, of Angelica, New York, Spanish lady pink dress, black lace shawl, Miss A. B——m, Spanish costume, white silk shawl looped over black skirt, black lace shawl, Miss A. R——, Aurora, white dress and veil with stars, Miss R——, of Allentown, full dress, light blue silk.

The gentlemen were arrayed as follow; F. P. B——, in gorgeous female costume, as "Grand Duchess," P. E. W——, a Brigand, J. M. C——, Knight templar, E. B. C——, Hunter, H. B. C——, Prince Paul, H. W. S——, Russian peasant, C. S. Highlander, N. U. F——, Naval officer, L. E. W——, Marmaduke, W. H——, Sir Walter Raleigh, D. L——, Yankee, W. M. R——, Zouave, E. D——, Yankee, J. B——, of Danville, Irishman, Mr. M——, of Philadelphia, Zouave, J. P——, Naval officer, G. E. E——, Knight of Malta, afterwards an Oxford student. Messrs R. C. N——, G. A. C——, E. W. F——, H. C. B——, H. H. G—— and W. S—— were also present, and we took these for members of the Louisiana Returning Board, as they were gentlemen without characters. All present enjoyed themselves thoroughly, and it has been a long time since an evening of innocent amusement has been so fully appreciated as was the masquerade.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS FOR MARCH TERM, 1878.

SECOND MONDAY.

Bloom—David Armstrong, N. S. Pursell, Frank McBride, E. B. Bidleman; Beaver—Jesse Rittenhouse, Frank Rhodes; Benton—L. B. Stiles, Wm. Ash, Samuel Appleman, Daniel Shultz; Berwick—Benjamin Hicks, Wm. H. Snackhouse; Briarcreek—Wm. Hippensteel; Catawissa—John S. Mensch, C. P. Pfahler, Jacob Federolf, M. V. B. Kline; Centre—Freas Fowler; Centralia—David Walsh; Fishingcreek—Wm. Eveland, Geo Pealer, John Creveling; Franklin—Washington Parr; Jackson—T. S. Christian, John Rantz; Locust—Christian Sanull, Samuel Mears; Madison—Thomas C. Wilson, Conrad Kramer; Main—James W. John; Mifflin—A. C. Millard; Montour—Fred Stauger, John Thomas; Orange—George W. Hess; Pine—L. A. German; Scott—Geo. Kelchner.

THIRD MONDAY.

Bloom—Wm. Wintersteen, Geo. A. Clark, W. O. Holmes, W. W. Barrett, Michael Casey, Jr., Henry Sloan, Levi W. Cox, George A. Herring, C. S. Fornwald; Benton—Eli McHenry; Briarcreek—J. R. Mesteller; Catawissa—H. J. Reeder, G. W. Reifsnyder, Wm. Miller, George A. Scott; Centralia—John Spring; Fishingcreek—Samuel Thomas; Greenwood—Isaac Heacock; Hemlock—John P. Guild, Daniel Yocum; Jackson—Samuel Yocum; Locust—Henry H. Rhodes, Enoch Kester; Madison—Albert Girton, Robert Manning; Mifflin—Wm. Creasy, B. S. Workheiser; Montour—John G. Quick; Mt. Pleasant—Wm. Grimes; Orange—H. J. Conner; Pine—John Bruner, John W. Dawald; Scott—H. H. Brown, Willets Hartman; Sugarloaf—C. L. Moore, Wm Peterman.

BURIED ALIVE.

The following additional particulars relative to the death of D. F. Seybert's son we clip from the *Echo.*

BURIED ALIVE.

The farm of Daniel F. Seybert, one mile north of Berwick, near the line of the D. L. & W. railroad, was the scene of a fatal and sickening accident early Tuesday morning. Mr. Seybert, with his adopted son, William D. Seybert, aged about 20 years, set about cleaning the well near the house. The young man was descending into the well, holding to a rope attached to the windlass with his hands, while with his feet he was feeling his way cautiously down the side of the stone cribbing. When down about a third of the way the stones loosened by his feet began to crumble into the well and in an instant the mass of earth and stone closed over his head, burying him alive. Mr. Seybert caught hold of the rope but it slipped from his grip, taking with it the skin and flesh from the inside of his hands. The well was ninety feet deep, which made the work of digging the body out a terrible and lengthysupense. By Wednesday noon the depth of 70 feet was reached, where the mangled and lifeless body was found, after a burial of some thirty-six hours. The force of the heavy weight upon his head fractured the skull in several places. The breast bone was broken and crushed in, and the left leg cramped and broken. His distorted features plainly indicated that he met death in its most excruciating form. The utmost excitement prevailed throughout the neighborhood, which seemed to increase from the time of the accident until the body was exhumed.

LECTURE

Wallace Bruce, in Institute Hall, on Saturday evening next, February 9th.

Subject—Landmarks of Scotland.

Highly endorsed by Wendell Phillips, ex-President, Woolsey, Timothy Dwight, Homer B. Sprague, and by the New York *Tribune*, Boston *Daily Globe*, New Haven *Journal* &c. &. Tickets 25 cents.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Court met Feb., 4, 1878, with Hon. Wm. Elwell, President Judge and F. L. Shuman and I. K. Krickbaum, Associates on the bench.

M. E. Cox, C. K. Hughes and N. P. Sheep appointed tipstaves for first week, and Wilson Gibbons and Hiram Palmer for second week.

Commonwealth vs. Lee Bellas, and J. W. Smith and Thos. Bellas, bail. Recognizance of defendant and J. W. Smith and Thos. Bellas in $600 for appearance of defendant at next sessions.

Commonwealth vs. Benj. Nuss. Recognizance of defendant and M. W. Nuss each in $600 for appearance of defendant at next sessions.

Report of sale in estate of S. E. Fowler, deceased confirmed ni si.

Report of sale in estate of Levi Creasy, deceased confirmed ni si.

Report of sale in estate of Chas. Savage, deceased confirmed ni si.

Report of sale in estate of Daniel Gearhart, a lunatic, confirmed ni si.

In the estate of Eli Kline, deceased. Return of inquisition confirmed ni si.

Report of Profh. in the matter of the special tax in Conyngham township, confirmed ni si.

Report of Prot. in the matter of the special tax of Centralia Borough confirmed ni si.

Commonwealth vs. Boyd R. Yetter. Non pros., allowed.

Auditor's report in the estate of Margaret Appleman, making distribution, confirmed ni si.

Commonwealth vs. Jas. Laycock. Not a true bill, and prosecutor, J. C. Brown to pay costs.

Commonwealth vs. John Sheeler. Surety of the peace, case called and heard. Court direct that he enter into recognizance with one or more sureties to be approved by the court in the sum of two hundred dollars to keep the peace toward all good citizens and especially toward Sarah Sheeler, his wife, for the period of one year and pay the costs of prosecution and stand committed until this sentence is complied with.

Commonwealth vs. Simon Snyder and Franklin Reinbold. Case called and defendants plead not guilty. Jury called, and verdict of not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Clarence Beam. Desertion. Non pros., allowed.

Commonwealth vs. Chas. Maurer and Jas. Maurer. Forgery, &c. A true bill. Defendants plead not guilty. Jury called, and a verdict of guilty as to J. K. Maurer, who was surrendered to the Sheriff by his security.

Commonwealth vs. Elias Young and David Young. Larceny. A true bill.

Commonwealth vs. Elias Young, David Young, and Iram Piatt. Larceny. A true bill.

Commonwealth vs. Elias Young et al. Larceny. Not a true bill.

Commonwealth vs. Elias Young, David Young and John Piatt. Larceny. A true bill.

Commonwealth vs. John Vanderslice. Fornication and Basterdy. A true bill.

Commonwealth vs. Rudolph Yeager. Selling liquor without license. Not a true bill, and court sentenced prosecutor E. H. Bolick to pay costs and stand committed till sentence is complied with, with leave to give bail to Sheriff to pay same in ten days.

Commonwealth vs. R. Yeager. Gambling. Not a true bill, and prosecutor, E. H. Bolick, to pay the costs.

Estate of Wm. H. Brown. Order of sale continued.

Commonwealth vs. Abram Hide. Larceny of coal. A true bill.

Commonwealth vs. Jeremiah Hide. Larceny of coal. A true bill.

Commonwealth vs. Phineas Fausey and Erastus Fowler. Disturbing a religious meeting. A true bill.

It is rumored that the murderer of a negro in Foundryville, this county, was arrested in Luzerne county last week. The murder took place prior to 1865 and the circumstances were peculiarly aggravating. A desperado from Berwick drove out the proprietor of a hotel at Foundryville and was running the bar himself. A negro happened to be passing along when he was accosted by this desperado and invited to come in and drink. This the negro respectfully declined to do when the villian drew a revolver and shot the colored man through the heart from the effect of which he died at once. The murderer betook himself to the woods, and being well armed the citizens feared to arrest him. It is said he has resided in Luzerne ever since. It is to be hoped that the report of his arrest is true and that he will be brought to justice for a crime that richly deserves the severest punishment.—*Republican.*

The murdered man, we believe, was named Stookey, and the murderer was Iddings. We regret to say that the latter has not been arrested—at least he has not been brought here. The authorities could have had him at any time if they wanted him. If he had stolen some chickens we presume he would have been promptly arrested, but Justice sleeps in this County when a human life has been taken. The Van Liew case is another example. Had the murderers been "Mollie Maguires," officers of the law would have been on their heels long ago.

A LAST GREETING.

Among the numerous notable sympathetic creations of the celebrated artist, Gabriel Max, who stands first among the painters of the Munich school, are the touching scenes of the blind girl holding the lamp for her fellow believers to descend into the secret catacombs, and that of the poor motherless child, "Julia Capulet," carried by the nun, also the crushed widow compelled to look on the auction of her distrained property. But by many, "A Last Greeting" is considered his masterpiece. It represents a lovely maiden, who has been cast into the arena, in pagan Rome, to be devoured by the savage beasts, for the delectation of the human mob. She leans against the encircling stone wall; at her feet, broken by their fall, lie some simple wild flowers; imploringly she looks up, seeking the hand from which they came. Her whole life, like some gigantic panorama, swiftly flashes through her feverish brain, every act stands out with painful distinctness. Deeply she realizes how often that same strong hand, which now alone bestows a last farewell, had been proffered. Ably it would have protected, beside ensuring comfort, happiness, and health, had she not carelessly and disdainfully turned away. Women suffering from those chronic weaknesses peculiar to their sex are prone to just such actions. Every day they hear of the Favorite Prescription of Dr. R. V. Pierce, of the World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y. Thousands of these sufferers write in universal commendation of its great excellence and worth. Once within the dreaded pale of disease, it is worse than folly to be careless, and delay the use of this positive means of cure. Ladies suffering from weakness bearing-down pain, or weak back, and nervous prostration, will find this a specific remedy. On receipt of $1.50, "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," a book of over nine hundred large pages, will be sent post-paid. It contains a clear and concise description of the numerous diseases with which women are afflicted. Address the author, R. V. Pierce, M. D. Buffalo, N. Y.

The Second International Sabbath School Convention will meet at Atlanta, Georgia, April 17 and 19, 1878. Pennsylvania is entitled to 58 delegates—— 2 from each Congressional District, and 4 for Senatorial representation. M. W. Nuss of Bloomsburg has been appointed delegate from the eleventh Congressional District. Mr. Nuss has for the past four years filled the position of Secretary of the Sabbath School Association of this county and is in all respects a suitable person to represent this district.

TRADES AND PROFESSIONS OF MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The following are the ages and occupations of the members of the present legislature: Of the senators, 21 are lawyers, 7 physicians, 6 merchants, 5 farmers, 3 journalists, 2 manufacturers, 2 contractors, 2 politicians, 1 teacher and 1 oil producer. The oldest senator is H. G. Bussey, of York, born in 1816, and the youngest is J. C. Newmeyer, of Alleghany, born in 1843. Of the representatives, 52 are merchants, 41 are tradesmen and clerks, 37 farmers, 24 lawyers, 15 physicians, 20 manufacturers, 8 teachers, 6 oil producers, 3 editors, 2 bankers, 2 railroad conductors and 1 hotel keeper. Henry Scarborough, of Berks, born in 1805, is the oldest representative, and Samuel S. Jones, of Luzerne, born in 1850, is the youngest.

HARRISBURG LETTER.

Legislative Correspondence.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 6, 1878.

Five weeks have now elapsed since the Legislature met, and although there has been a good deal of hard work but little of permanent good has been accomplished. Now, more than ever, it is apparent that much valuable time has been wasted by not taking up the old calendar and completing unfinished business. Nearly two-thirds of the bills on that calendar have been re-introduced during the present session and will have to be ground over again in the legislative mill. Many of these had advanced to third reading and could have been finally disposed of in a very short time, while under the present arrangement some of them will not be reached at all. If members keep on introducing bills at the rate they are doing there will be about 1,500 bills on the calendar before the Legislature adjourns. It is safe to say that three-fourths of these will never be acted upon for want of time. In fact the glory of introducing a bill and seeing their names in print the next day is all some statesmen seem to care about. What becomes of the bill afterward is comparatively of little moment.

The Free Pipe line bill, though defeated in the Senate, is not yet given up by its friends. It seems to be considered, both by its advocates and opponents, to be the most important in its bearings of any measure that has been introduced in the Legislature for years. When it was defeated in the Senate by a vote of 19 to 24 it was generally supposed to have received its death-blow, and its friends were very much discouraged. The same bill, however, has been introduced in the House and an examination of parliamentary authorities reveals the fact that if the House pass the bill the Senate can consider it again, in which case its friends hope to effect enough changes in the votes of Senators to pass it.

Some curious and interesting facts have been developed in regard to the Standard Oil Co., of which Jay Gould and Wm. H. Vanderbilt are said to be the principal stock holders, and the effect it has produced since it became a power in the oil business. From the year 1869 to 1872 555,000,000 gallons of refined oil were exported to Europe at an average price of 34 cents a gallon, bringing in round numbers the sum of $187,000,000. After the Standard obtained control of the business in 1872, the exports from the latter date to 1876 were 1,100,000,000 gallons at an average price of 15 cents a gallon, amounting to $165,000,000, or $22,000,000 less than the first four years, although the amount exported was doubled. The producers claim that they were compelled to double their labor and expense to produce the increased amount but were defrauded out of a a fair price for it by the power of the monopoly. It is now ascertained that the Standard has leased or bought the right of way over fifty miles of territory encircling the city of Pittsburg, and have secured a complete cordon of territory surrounding the whole Bradford oil district, thus preventing the laying of any rival pipe lines out of this district or into the city of Pittsburg. They now refuse to run the oil of the Bradford operators, whose tanks are overflowing on the ground, so that they may crush them out and buy up for a song the whole producing interest, just as they have the refining and transporting interests.

The evening of Tuesday, Feb. 12, has been set apart for the consideration of the local option bill in the House. This order was merely adopted out of courtesy to the friends of the measure and is no indication of the strength of the bill. In fact it has no strength with the present Legislature and if necessary its opponents can command a two-thirds vote against it. This is well known by its supporters, but they are a plucky set of fellows and seem determined to offer battle upon all occasions, no matter what the odds may be against them.

The committee appointed to investigate the Pittsburg riots seem to be perfectly satisfactory to the Allegheny delegation and will visit the scene of their labors in a few days.

After a long and spirited fight the resolution to appoint a special committee to investigate alleged frauds in the Agnew *vs.* Haslet contested election case was adopted and the committee appointed. They will go to Forest county, probably next week, and begin the investigation.

The House is holding two sessions a day this week, morning and afternoon, and the Senate has adopted a resolution providing for two sessions on Wednesdays and Thursdays until further ordered. Both Houses will adjourn over from the 15th to the 20th instant, so as to allow members to be at home on election day.

B.

The colored cadet business does not work well at West Point. Smith failed; Flipper graduated, but had a hapless time during his term of study, and now Minnie has failed in his examination in mathematics, because of despondency caused by the ill-treatment he received from the white cadets who refuse to socially recognize colored students. The prejudice of race is very strong at the Academy, and is no less strong among the Republicans than among the Democratic white boys. Colored cadets have a very rough road to travel before they can get through, and the chances are that there will not be many applications for admission to West Point by colored youths hereafter. The conduct of the white students is mean and cowardly, but there is no reason to believe that it will ever be changed. At the Naval Academy at Annapolis the prejudice is as great, perhaps, as at West Point, and it is scarcely probable that among the naval and military heroes of the future there will be many of African descent.—*Record.*

The man Shrack who was mentioned last week as having died and come to life again, in Philadelphia, has proven to be a swindler, and his wonderful trance and vision a well executed hoax. It was done for the purpose of exciting the sympathy of the members of the church to which he belonged, for the purpose of getting money for his support. The doctors pronounce him a healthy man, and he has admitted his deception.

We record with profound sorrow the death of John Miller, Esq., of Chester county, which occurred yesterday Philadelphia. Mr. Miller was widely known as a public man. He never held many offices, but was always regarded by the mass of the Democratic party as a safe and sagacious leader. His great executive ability was always sought by those who were called to organize the campaigns of the party. In 1874 he was made chairman of the State Committee and to his tact and energy as an organizer the victory of that year was in great part due. He had been tendered the appointment of chief clerk of the Treasury by the State Treasurer-elect, Col. Noyes, and had he lived would undoubtedly have filled that position. The death of John Miller is a sad loss to his party and to the State.—*Patriot.*

A GIFT TO ALL.—A pair of handsome 6x chromos are given free to every one who subscribes for three months to *Leisure Hours*, a large 16 page literary paper, filled with the best stories, poetry, etc., by writers of established reputation. The papers sent will contain the opening chapters of a charming story entitled "Holden with the Cords," by the author of "Shiloh," "My Winter in Cuba," etc. The publishers, J. L. Patten & Co., 162 William Street, New York, have decided to offer this short subscription at fifteen cents (postage stamps taken), about the cost of white paper and mailing, and to give free such a pair of beautiful chromos as cannot fail to please every one. Double value of money is promised to every subscriber. $1,500 in prizes is given free to agents.

jan 18-4w

CLOVER SEED WANTED.—You can always get the highest market price for clover seed of John Dildine, Milton Pa.

Cash dealer in grain and seed.

jan. 25 4w *

CONSUMPTION CURED.—An East India physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 126 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

feb. 1 3w.

Business Notices

Call at McKinneys for Shoes.

It is an every day remark of the Ladies, "How can you sell those Towels so cheap?" at I. W. Hartman's.

Pleasant as honey, the old folks like it the young people like it and the babies cry for it—we mean Dr. Frazier's Cough Syrup. tf

FOR SALE.—The brick hotel in Bloomsburg known as Brown's Hotel. For terms inquire of B. Stohner. jan. 25, 78 4w

Boots and Shoes cheap at McKinney's.

Valentines, both *pretty and cheap* at I. W. Hartman's.

Boot headquarters at McKinney's.

Many consumptives are now using Dr. Frazier's Root Bitters and Cough Syrup with remarkable success. tf

FOR RENT.—The store room now occupied by A. B. White at Light Street, with or without the Dwelling House attached. Also a Grist Mill known as Peter Ent's mill, and now under lease to Ent Brothers. Possession given April 1st, 1878. For particulars address

U. H. ENT, Adm'r.,
Feb. 1-tf Light Street, Columbia co., Pa.

Rubbers at McKinney's.

I. W. Hartman sells good shoes at close prices.

McKinneys Shoe Store below Court House.

Since the discovery of Dr. William's Indian Ointment there is certainly no excuse for any one to suffer with the Piles. See advertisement. tf

Admission free at McKinney's.

Priceless Discovery.
A Sure Cure for Piles.

A sure cure for the blind, bleeding, itching and ulcerated piles has been discovered by a well-known Indian remedy called DR. WILLIAM'S Indian Ointment. A single box has cured the worst and most chronic cases of twenty, five and thirty years' standing. No need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Lotions, instruments and ointments do more harm than good. Williams' Ointment supports the tumors, allays the intense itching particularly at night after getting warm in bed, acts as a poultice, gives instant and painless relief, and is prepared only for Piles and nothing else. Thousands of cured patients attest the infallibility of this sickness of all seconds pronounce it the greatest contribution to medicine of the age. It matters not how long or severely you have been suffering, you can be cured.

Mr. Joseph M. Ryder, Cleveland, Ohio, writes: I suffered for years with Itching and Ulcerated Piles, tried remedy after remedy advertised, and consulted physicians in Philadelphia, Louisville, Cincinnati, and this city; and spent hundreds of dollars, but found no relief until I obtained a box of Dr. William's Indian Ointment some four months ago, and it soon cured me completely. I had a part of the box left which I gave to a friend of mine who had doctored with many physicians, and as a last resort went to the Hot Springs, Arkansas, for treatment. He informs me that the Indian ointment has also cured him of the piles. It is certainly a wonderful discovery, and should be used by the many thousands who are now suffering with that dread disease.

$10,000 Reward will be paid for a more certain remedy. Sold by all Druggists. DR. G. W. FRAZIER, Sole proprietor, Cleveland O.

DON'T NEGLECT A COUGH

or Cold, when 25 cents will buy a bottle of Dr. Frazier's Cough Syrup at any drug store. It has wrought a complete change in the Cough Medicines, is pleasant as honey and always cures.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

☞ Dr. Frazier's Cough Syrup used in connection with Dr. Frazier's Root Bitters WILL CURE CONSUMPTION.

Standard Steam Laundry, Cleveland, O. Oct. 30, 76.
DR. FRAZIER, Dear Sir:—I feel it a duty I owe to suffering humanity to write you. For some time I was sorely afflicted with a cough, raising bad stuff, both every symptom of being a confirmed consumptive. I tried different medicines and cures without finding relief; I also consulted three of our most prominent Cleveland physicians, the last one of which pronounce my case serious, and informed me that I could not live more than a few months. About this time, hearing of your wonderful success, I commenced taking your Syrup in connection with your Root Bitters, and was at once benefited, and after using the medicine some two months I had myself entirely cured. TORRENCE DUNN.

☞ Mr. Dunn again writes, under date of August 4, 1877.—Dr. Frazier, Dear Sir: I can endorse your medicines more strongly than ever from the fact that it is now nearly one year since I was cured. My lungs are to-day strong and sound, having no return of the disease.

☞ The above Medicines speak for themselves. DR. G. W. FRAZIER, Proprietor Cleveland, O.

For Sale by all Druggists.

Dec. 14, 1877-1y

A GENTLE HINT.

In our style of climate, with its sudden changes of temperature,—rain, wind and sunshine often intermingled in a single day,—it is no wonder that our children, friends and relatives are so frequently taken from us by neglected colds, half the deaths resulting directly from this cause. A bottle of Boschee's German Syrup kept about your home for immediate use will prevent serious sickness, a large doctor's bill and perhaps death, by the use of three or four doses. For curing Consumption, Hemorrhage, Pneumonia, Severe Coughs, Croup or any disease of the Throat or Lungs, its success is simply wonderful, as your druggist will tell you. German Syrup is now sold in every town and village on this continent. Sample bottles for trial, 10c.; regular size, 75c.

April 27, 77-1y jl

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 1.00
Rye, "	.75
Corn, new, "	.50
Oats, "	.27
Flour per barrel	6.50
Cloverseed	
Timothy seed	1.90
Butter	.25
Eggs	.20
Lard	.08
Tallow	.05
Potatoes	.35
Dried Apples	.04
Hams	.11
Sides & shoulders	.08
Lard per pound	.08
Chickens per pair	50@.60
Dressed "	
Timothy seed	2.00

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 1 on wharf	$ 3.50 per Ton
No. 2 "	$ 3.25 "
No. 3 "	$ 2.75 "
Blacksmith's Lump on Wharf	$ 3.00 "
Screenings "	$ 2.50 "

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES, Cheapest in the known world. Sample Watch Free to Agents. Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago. apr. 27, 77-1y

A PHYSIOLOGICAL View of Marriage! WOMAN MARRIAGE

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH ROWELL & CHESMAN Advertising Agents, THIRD & CHESTNUT STS., ST. LOUIS, MO.

LADIES Can color their own Stockings for OR SHADE by the use of our "MAGIC TINTS"—Can renew or change the color of their dresses, restore to freshness and brightness faded silks, Merinos, Alpacas, Necktyes, Ribbons, &c., or impart to them new and lovely shades—Little trouble and no real cost—Sticks of any desired color sent on receipt of 10 cents, 4 different colors 25c. Postage stamps accepted. Send stamp for circulars and samples.

KEARNEY CHEMICAL WORKS,
66 Cortlandt st., N.York. P. O. Box, 3129.
dec. 14, 77-3m js&co

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS. Health and Happiness no priceless Wealth to Dyspeptic sufferers, and yet they are within the reach of every one who will use

WRIGHT'S LIVER PILLS,

The only sure CURE for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Debility, Nausea, and all Bilious complaints and Blood disorders. Sold everywhere unless sented via. WRIGHT, Philia. If your Druggist will not supply send 25 cents for one box to Barrick, Bolder & Co., 70 N. 4th st., Philia. jan. 4, 78-1y BE

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A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM HUGHES, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration on the estate of William Hughes, late of Beaver township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Alex Mason of same township. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to make payment without delay.

ALLEN MANN,
Administrator,
Beaver township.
jan. 18 78-6w*

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF HENRY HARTMAN, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Henry Hartman, late of Hemlock township, Columbia county, Pa., have been granted by the Register of Columbia county to Jacob Hartman, Administrator, to whom all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the said estate will make them known to the undersigned Administrator without delay.

JACOB HARTMAN,
Administrator.
Jan 18 6w*

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Miscelaneous.

THE LITTLE SCHEHEREZADE.

BY ANNIE BURNHAM.

I wantish to tell you some stories!
Pull one of your ears down—so;
Don't smoke in befront of my face, pa
I'll sit on this cricket down low,

There once was a beautiful p'incess,—
I'm too low enough; you can't hear.
I'll climb up a-top on your shoulder
And whisper it into your ear.

This p'incess kept sleeping and sleeping
Till somebody gave her a kiss
That woke her, for she was enchanted;
She'd waited whole years just for this.

Let me see! O—this beautiful p'incess,
She wasn't but 'bout big as me.
This ain't the best p'ace to tell stories;
Hop me down and le's sit on your knee.

Ain't it fun? And it rides just as easy.
What's that? "Better stick to my text?"
Tain't sermons I'm stories; and, papa,
I—kind of—can't think—what comes next!

"Don't believe that I had any stories?"
I had—lots a nice one!—but now
I shall just let you tell your own stories,
Shan't tell you a single speck how

The p'incess grew up to a woman.
I thought you'd be softy; don't cry.
Next time you'll be patient and listen,
My dollies are calling—good-by!

—*In Wide Awake.*

CHARLIE'S STORY.

I was sitting in the twilight,
With my Cherlie on my knees—
(Little two-year-old, forever
Teasing, "Talk a 'tory, pease, to me.")
"Now," I said, "talk me a 'tory."
"Well," reflectively, "I'll 'mence.
Mamma, I did see a kitty.
Great—big—kitty, on the fence."

Mamma smiles. Five little fingers
Cover up her laughing lips.
"Is oo laughing?" "Yes," I tell him,
But I kiss the finger tips.
And I say, "Now tell another."
"Well," (all smiles,) "now I will 'mence.
Mamma, I did see a doggie,
Great—big—doggie, on the fence."

"Rather similar, your stories,
Aren't they, dear?" A sober look
Swept across the pretty forehead,
Then he sudden courage took.
"But I know a nice, new 'tory.
'Plendid, mamma! Hear me 'mence.
Mamma, I—did—see—a—ELFUNT,
Great—big—elfunt, on the fence!"

—*Springfield Republican.*

The Gaest American Falls.

The relic-hunters are a feature of Niagara. In addition to the numerous Indian stores in the village, one meets a blind woman, a lame man, or a crippled child on every corner and every turn. I shook them all off except a one-eyed man with a scar on his nose. He made up his mind that I was his meat, and he headed me off from the Goat Island Bridge and asked;

"Any specimens?"
"No, sir."
"Any rock ornaments?
"No, sir."
"Any toy canoes?"
"No, sir."
"Any bullets from the battle field of Lundy's Lane?"
"No, sir."
"Any beadwork?"
"No, sir."
"Any pea shooters for the children?"
"No, sir."
"Any indian pipes?"
"No, sir."
"Any canes?"
"No, sir."

I worked past him on the bridge; and while I was viewing the rapids he came up and asked—

"Any tobacco-pouches?"
"No, sir."
"Won't you please buy something?" he entreated, scratching the scar on his nose.
"Not a pennyworth, sir! I came here to view the grandeur of Niagara, to fell sawed and puzzled, to drink in all that's solemn and magnificent in the cataract—and if you follow me on that island I'll murder you!"

I was walking down the island, when I heard a hard breathing behind, and lo! there was that one eyed man again.

"Want to buy any relics?" he asked, as he came up.
"No, sir."
"Want to buy any—
It was my first murder, and it makes me shudder to think of it. It is no trifling thing to brain a one-eyed man with a scar on his nose and throw his body over a cliff, and I'm sorry I did it. I see now that it was my duty to have permitted him to bore me to death.

The Reliable Man.

Of all the qualities that combine to form a good character, there is not one more important than reliability. Most emphatically is this true of the character of a good business man. The word itself embraces both truth and honesty, and the reliable man must necessarily be truthful and honest. We see so much all around us that exhibits the absence of this crowning quality that we are tempted, in our bilious moods, to deny its very existence. But there are, nevertheless reliable men, men to be depended upon, to be trusted, in whom you may repose confidence, whose word is as good as their bond and whose promise is performance. If any one of you know such a man make him your friend. You can only do so, however, by assimilating his character.

The reliable man is a man of good judgment. He does not jump at conclusions. He is not a frivolous man. He is thoughtful. He turns over a subject inhis mind and looks at it all around. He is not a partial or one-sided man. He sees through a thing. He is apt to be a very reticent man. He does not have to talk a great deal. He is a moderate man, not only in habits of body, but also of mind. He is not a passionate man, if so by nature, he has overcome it by grace. He is a sincere man, nor a plotter or scheme. He does not promise rashly. What he says may be relied on. He is a trustworthy man. You feel safe with your property or the administration of affairs in his hands. He is a watchful, vigilant man. You feel secure within his protection. He is a brave man, for his conclusions arre logical deduced from the sure basis of truth, and he does not fear to maintain them. He is a good man, for no one can be thoroughly honest and truthful without being good. Is such is quality attainable? Most assuredly so. It is not born, it is made. Character may be formed, of course then its component party may be molded to that formation.—*Portland Price Current.*

The [General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons for the United States of America has recognized the Mark Grand Lodge of England as the legal authority in Great Britain for conferring the "Mark degree." The effect of this recognition will be that English Royal Arch Masons who are also English Mark Masters will not be required to again take the latter degree before joining an American Royal Arch Chapter.

The United States Life-Saving Service.

BY WILLIAM H. RIDEING.

During the year ending June, 1877, the total number of vessels driven ashore was one hundred and thirty-four, having one thousand five hundred persons on board, thirty-nine, or about two and a half per cent. of whom were lost. The total amount of property saved was over one million seven hundred thousand dollars, and the total amount of that lost, over one million five hundred thousand dollars. A brief summary of the service since Mr. S. J. Kimball took charge of it in 1871 will better show its usefulness, however. Four hundred wrecks occurred, imperilling over eleven million one hundred thousand dollars' worth of property; nearly seven million dollars' worth of this was saved, and of four thousand seven hundred and thirty lives imperilled only eighty were lost. Two thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven days of shelter were afforded at the stations to nine hundred and fifty-nine persons. During 1871-72 the operations of the service were confined to the coasts of Long Island and New Jersey; in 1872-74 they were extended to Cape Cod and Rhode Island, and in the next year they were further extended to the limits of the present districts.

The stations are nearly all alike—simple wooden houses, with steep gable roofs, the only projection about them being the lightning-rod, and the only ornament a coat of red-brown paint. From May until November they are unoccupied, though all the apparatus is ready for use; and the rest of the year each becomes the home of a keeper and six surf-men, who are paid forty dollars a month, and are chosen for their experience on the beach. Their duties are concisely stated in the instructions of the Treasury Department, to which branch of the government the Life-saving Service belongs. "During the winter months the beach will be patrolled by the surf-men every night. The patrol will consist of two men from each station, one following the beach toward the next station to the right, and the other proceeding toward the next station to the left, and each continuing his walk until the patrol from the adjacent station is met. Each patrolman will carry a beach lantern, also a red Coston hand-light; and when an inlet separates the stations, he will exchange signals with the patrolman on the opposite shore. On those parts of the coast where the two adjacent houses can not be seen from each other, the beach will be patrolled sufficiently to bring them in sight three times between sunrise and sunset. On the discovery of a wreck or a vessel in distress, the patrolman will immediately burn his red Coston hand-light, both to alarm the stations and give notice to the wreck that succor is near, then returning to the station and assisting in the preparation of the apparatus. Boats, etc., will be prepared for immediate service."—*Harper's for February.*

Retorts of Maniacs.

There are many instances on record where the keen wit of maniacs has discomfited sane friends. Your true maniac may lack sound sense, but he rarely wants in versatile wit. "What brought you here?" asked a pert visitor. "What will never bring you—too much brain." Well, this causes one-third of the cases of the largest asylum in America. Many inmates possess culture and talent to an eminent degree. Some of the most gifted men I ever saw have spent a large slice of their blasted lives within the gates of despair. A distinguished professor thought to puzzle a maniac by the query, "How long my good fellow, can a man live without brains?" The patient at once replied, "I don't know, doctor. How old are you?" A Mr. Mann, startled at meeting a lunatic armed with a club, tried to soothe him by a pun: "I am a double man; one by both nature and name." The other rejoined: "Do tell! Why, I am a man beside myself. We two will fight you two." Clubs won. A yound lady who devoted herself to her artist brother, whose mind was a little unhinged, once narrowly escaped falling a victim to one of his whims. One day he showed her a carving knife, with the cheerful remark, "Mabel, my dear, an odd idea occurs to me. I must paint the head of John the Baptist. Yours is an excellent study. So, if convenient, I will cut off your head. Lay it gently in my lap. My razor is exceedingly sharp. I will scarcely hurt you. Now then, Mabel, you are bound for heaven, sweet!" His face showed no sign of jest. The lady felt her story was in chapter last. He gasped her hair. Well, Harry," said she, "that's a good idea. But why spoil my new lace? Let me go up stairs and change, won't you, dear?" He noded sullenly, and she escaped. John the Baptist adjourned.

Samoan Fashions in Tattooing.

Scarcely a youth of 17 is to be found among the Samoanties who is not elaborately tattooed. Candlenut ashes and water are used for coloring matter. That part of the body from the waist to the knee is covered with a variegated pattern that at a short distance resembles lacework. The operation consumes two or three months, and the operator is very exacting about his pay. When he gets half through he demands his recompense, and if it is not forthcoming he refuses to finish the work. A young man is in deep disgrace if he goes about half tattooed. The girls laugh at him and the men scorn him. The process is very painful, and the victims are dieted while undergoing it. Some become mere skeletons before they are completed, but it is the fashion, and they are repaid by the admiring glances of the women. The gentler sex are rarely tattooed. Sometimes a delicate garter is seen twining around the leg, sometimes an armlet, or a strawberry design in the middle of the back, but such instances are rare.

The following dialogue is reported as having taken place between a game hunter and a patient looking through the iron gate of a French lunatic asylum:

Patient—"That's a fine horse: what's it worth?"
Hunter—$500.
Patient—And what did that gun cost?
Hunter—$100.
Patient—And those dogs?
Hunter—$80, I believe
Patient—What have you got in that game bag.
Hunter—A woodcock.
Patient—Well new you had better hurry on, for if our governor catches a man who has spent $680 to get a woodcock worth thirty cents, he'll have him under lock and key in no time, I tell you.

"Woman," an imaginative writer says, "is compounde of three articles—sugar, tincture of arnica, and soft soap; sugar, because of the sweetness apparent in all women, though it has become acidulated to domestic vinegar; arnica, because of the healing and soothing wemen yield to men after the trials of life; and soft soap, for reasons too obvious to need specification."

How He Goes Hunting.

In a recent letter from China we find the following statement: "When the Emperor of this Kingdom goes out hunting he always takes out twenty-four umbrellas with him." We suppose the object is to shade his eyes when he takes a shot. But it appears to us that a man who has to carry twenty-four embrellas must be embarrassed when he handles his gun, and when he sees a squirrel, if he does not fire until all his umbrellas are raised and ready for action, there is an imminent probability that the squirrel would be on the other side of the tree. There may be something seductive and fascinating for them about an umbrella, and if they are sensible as a squirrel ought to be, they may feel an irresistible desire, when they see a man spreading twenty-four umbrellas, to come down and see what kind of a lunatic he is.

When Victor Emanuel was about to be proclaimed King of Italy, question arose as to whether he should be styled Victor Emanuel I., as the first of the new line of Italian sovereigns, or Victor Emanuel II., as a Prince of the ancient house of Savoy. The Chamber decided, in deference to the prejudices of the Piedmontese, that the dynastic appellation be retained. Had the same rule been followed after the death of Victor Emanuel, his successor would be styled Humbert IV. But he is entitled in the proclamation "Humbert I., by the grace of God and the will of the nation. King of Italy." Humbert is not a King of Piedmont, but of all Italy, and it is proper that the old dynastic title, suggestive as it is of ages gone by, when Italy was torn by the jealousies of petty lords and princes, should be ignored.—*N. Y. Sun.*

M. L. Bamberger, of Berlin, has published the component parts of the various brands of German, French and Spanish wines on sale in Germany. All were analyzed and found to contain deleterious matter. But few were made from grapes, and two were found entirely destitute of any natural product.

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1878

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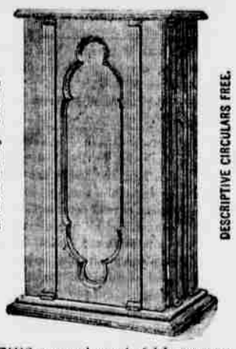

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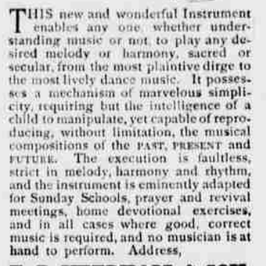

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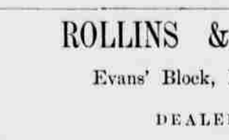

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To designate this natural specific compound, I have named it

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The term, however, is but a feeble expression of my high appreciation of its value, based upon my own personal observation. As a close observer, I have, while witnessing its positive results in the few special diseases incident to the separate organism of woman, adopted it out as **the climax or crowning gem of my medical career.** On its merits, as a positive, safe, and effectual remedy for this class of diseases, and one that will, at all times and under all circumstances, act kindly and in harmony with the laws which govern the female system, I am willing to stake my reputation as a physician. **Nay, even more, so confident am I that it will not disappoint the most sanguine expectations of a** single invalid lady who uses it for any of the ailments for which I recommend it, that I offer and sell it under **A POSITIVE GUARANTEE.** If a beneficial effect is not experienced by the time two-thirds of the contents of the bottle are used, I will, on return of the bottle, two-thirds of the medicine having been taken according to directions, and the case being one for which I recommend it, promptly refund the money paid for it. I feel the most perfect confidence in its virtues, I could not offer it as I do under these conditions; but having witnessed its truly miraculous cures in thousands of cases, I feel **warranted amply perfectly safe in risking both my reputation and my money on its merits.**

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MARY FRANCIS.

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From Chas. H. Colgate, Esq.,

One of the firm of Colgate & Co., Manufacturers of Flavoring Extracts, 21 Blackstone street, Boston.

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